upplied with them.
nade from the following ingredients, besides
hie ingredients, for coughs and code, fleecane Rood, Licorice Root, Hoarbound lerb,
mill Root, Coltsfoot, Flazaced. This is no

with NEW AND CHOICE GOODS, ermined to continue selling (for a short time at Atrenedy low prices anneed below, invites these go Carpets to visit bis Warehouse before making

Alone.

SUPPLY of Brussels, of recent importains and assortment of Three Pty, Kidderminster and Fact Tus have just been received, making the variety of beautiful patterns as extensive as will be found, at any other Carpet Warchouse is also samely seeks will be sold for \$1.25 to \$1.67; Three Pty \$1.50 to \$1.

6; Velvet and Cheneslie, \$6. Woot. Матэ, imported, \$2 50 to \$3. Скоти», in sheets from one to eight yards wide.

are agents for the manufacture and sale of Prof. Eq. () store, which, for all purposes of ventiliating or care of ychiquery, is superior to any thing ever introduced, above articles we manufacture and offer for sale 3 as can be housed as a manufacture and offer for sale 3.

URNITURE AND FEATHERS.

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER. OFFICE NO. 11, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

NO. 6---VOL. XXVIII.

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.] PAPERS FROM THE OLD PARSONAGE

MR. EDITOR-The Rev. PETER THACH-ER, from whose manuscript sermons an exactwas furnished for a late number of the

Recorder, was ordained over the church in Middleboro, in 1709, and continued to ministry was greatly blessed. Several revivals of religion followed his labors, during one of which 200 were added to the church, and 144 as the fruits of another. Under his preaching, Luke Short was hopefully converted at the age of 100 years. The extract which I sent you was designed merely to illustrate his manner of refuting the errors then prevalent, respecting Christ's second advent. The following from one of his ordinary discourses, exhibits a directness and fer vency in dealing with the conscience, which in some degree explains the secret of his success.

The manuscript is dated "July 19,

1712." The text is Is. 1: 18. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord, &c. The two points which he aims to establish, are, 1. "That the holy God will entirely clear his justice in the rejection of sinners." 2. "That God is so gracious as to propose the fairest and siest terms to sinners, notwithstanding their sns." Under the second head, after a most clear and convincing exposition and enforcement of these terms, he addresses his audience thus :-

"O that I know what words to choose what in'my power to procure your temporal and eter-nal happiness. I beg you, by the bowels of Je-sus Christ, as though I were on my bended knees before you, O hearken to my words!

1. Consider how the whole of your life hath have breathed away years, but not lived one day to God. Your consciences could never yet pre-vail with you to get out of the noise and hurry vail with you to get out of the noise and hurry of the world, and go along with them to some retired place, to debate the state of your souls, and think close on such awful subjects as God, soul, Christ and eternity, heaven, hell, death, judgment. Do you think, Sirs, you came into the world for nothing else but to eat, drink, play, sleep and die? Ask yourselves, I beseech you, whether the lives you have hitherto lived have looked to your own eyes like an earnest flight from hell, and a serious pursuit of salvation.—
How much nearer are you got to Christ now, than when you were in your cradles. The sweetest and fairest part of life is past in vanity, and there is no calling one hour of it back again.

2. Consider, gentlemen, for Christ Jesus sake, yeu have now an opportunity to be eternally happy, if you will slight and neglect opportunities no longer. The door of merey is not yet finally shut. The Lord Jesus yet waits in the proposing his atronshing grace and merey, he will pardon and pass by all that you have done against him, if now after all youwill but comply with his terms to be gracious to you. Such is his astonishing grace and merey, he will pardon and pass by all that you have done against him, if now after all youwill but comply with his terms that you may have life. Turn ye, turn ye, tehy will ye die. Your swearing, and blaspheming, your drunkenness, uncleanness, profanation of the Sabbata, contempt of godliness, shall never be mentioned, if you will yet turn and repeat. If you say these are hard and impossible terms of the Sabbata, contempt of godliness, shall never be mentioned, if you will yet turn and repeat. If you say these are hard and impossible terms of the Sabbata, contempt of godliness, shall never be mentioned, if you will yet turn and repeat. If you say these are hard and impossible terms of the Sabbata, contempt of godliness, shall never be mentioned, if you will yet turn and repeat. If you say these are hard and impossible terms of the sabbata, contempt of godliness, shall never be mentioned, if you will yet turn and repeat. If you say these are hard and impossible terms of his glorious Lord, and his life becomes a sentiment of adoration, calling you to Christ, that by union with him, the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled in you.

3. Let it be considered that 'tis no less than salvation, and your own salvation, too, that depends on your conversion. How diligent was converted and remiss are you in applying it! Of what compositions of sloth and stupidity are unconveted and the period of his Divine fellowship, is most strange; and especially when we consider the very full communications of our Lord in relation to it. Jesus spake as profantion to the immortal crown in yet they a again.
2. Consider, gentlemen, for Christ Jesus sake,

if 'twas easy to perish! Is this the running and striving to obtain the immortal crown in Philip, 2: 12, 13—work out your own salvation with fear and trembling? 'Tis for salvation and nothing less you are here pressed to come upon terms with God about. What care, pains, or solicitude can equal and proportionate so great a thing as salvation? The subject deserves every thing as salvation? The subject deserves every thought of our hearts. And when you consider this your own, and not another's salvation that you are seeking, how powerfully should the principle of self preservation awaken and invigorate your utmost endeavors after it! The law of charity would compel us to do much to save the body of another—much more another's soul

few days or hours will make present! Here

let me make a few suppositions, so rational and certain, that they can't be slighted as fictions. know are unavoidable; and must shortly befall you; Ecc. 8:8. Suppose also in these your last extremitties, your consciences should awake (as truth they belong more to Heaven than to earth, for their fellowship is with the charms of pleasure and sinful companions to stupify them) what a case will you find your selves in! What a cold sweat will lie on your panting bosoms! What pale horror will appear my your countenances! Will you not then sight "of that the time I have spent in vanity, I had spent in serious piety! O that I had complied with the proposed terms of the gospel, so often that I was so much afraid of, to the pains of damnation that I begin apprehensively to feel?"

I heaven; their hearts are there. In the was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying their testimony to the aim was devident that his aim was beyond the earth,—that he lived on the habitual fear of God, and contemplation of eternity.

As a public officer, a citizen, a member of the church of Christ, as well as in the prove that it is wise to forecast the nature and character, the will and the wish of the Almighty Friend with whom we are to live in intimate communion forever?

I heaven; their hearts are there. In the was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying their testimony to the aim was devident that his aim was beyond the earth,—that he lived on the habitual fear of God, and contemplation of eternity.

As a public officer, a citizen, we have enjoyed more fally the confi-them in the confine of the air was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying their testimony to the aim was beyond the earth,—that he lived on the habitual fear of God, and contemplate of the church of Christ, as well as in the air was darkened by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin undertook the service of carrying their testimony to the aim was beyond the earth,—that he lived on the habitual fear of God, and contemplate of the church of Christ, as well a damnation that I begin apprehensively to feel? I thought it hard to pray, moure, believe and deny myself, but I shall find it harder to grapple with the incensed wrath of God to all eternity."

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS. Mr. EDITOR-I perceive that I did not make myself fully understood in the re-

marks which I appended to a "Paper from the Old Parsonage," touching the doings of a certain Ecclesiastical Council in 1736. The views of your correspondent J. L., respecting the "judicial power" of such councils, I have no doubt re the views which our New England fathers entertained. They are certainly in unison with my own, and, I suppose, with those of the great body of Congregationalists. At the same time I have an impression that they are fading from the minds of some of our pastors and churches. In the deliberations of these ouncils I have occasionally witnessed what seemed like a tendency to depart from "the old paths" in this particular. I intended to suggest as much, in my remarks. Bur lest I might be thought to utter an unfounded complaint, or mag-nify an evil of doubtful existence, I chose rather, when alluding to the religious responsibility which pervaded such bodies in former times, merely to add, "al-L. on the subject matter of his communication, and am not sorry that an occasion was given for calling it forth.

[For the Boston Recordes.] DIVINE FELLOWSHIP-No. IV.

ITS INFLUENCE. Under the light of the friendly rays the Sun of Righteousness, the soul of man expands. Communion with his God elevates and ennobles. It is to him what gravitation is to the material world; noiseless but mighty; it promotes him to a glorious sphere, and binds him to its more glorious centre. Raised far above the mists, vapors and clouds of earth, the paltry influences that disquiet the grovel-ling worldling, such a soul reflects "the pure serene of Heaven."
To such a soul, the ordinary discom-

him no terrors. He bath made God his refuge, and abides under the shadow of the Almighty. In the exercise of this the Almighty. In the exercise of this communion he walks with God; his offerings of the people, cheerfully bestowed as tokens of kindness and affection.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

-and will it move us to do nothing for our own safeation? Tis possible your eternal inspiness may depend on the improvement of the present opportunity. There is much of time in a short opportunity.

4. Do you think your hearts would be in such works, in his nights, of prayer to God.

Christ we are none of his. What the standard washen their sympathies for one who labors for their common benefit.

A. Lovell.

Phillipston, Jan. 13, 1843. a dead, careless, and unconcerned frame about this great and awful matter of your conversion and salvation, if those things were now before your eyes which certainly and shortly must be before them? How rational and necessary is it for to consider those things as present before you, which you know to be near you, and which

in former times, merely to add, "al-though they assumed no more judicial pages thus is everyised now (northead) the middle aged, and those whose heads were than is exercised now (perhaps were adorned with grey hairs, meet as it were on a common level to mingle their especially in connexion with the case cited, would be understood. Most hearing with their Pastor and with each other. cited, would be understood. Most hear-tily do I respond to every sentiment of J. Every heart was buoyant, and every

presented in connexion with this visit, we found among them, wood, grain, cloth, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, sugar, forts of life are trifles light as air. The loss of property, disrespect from man, the removal of friends, death itself has for in furnishing supplies for the wants of a family, they derive a still higher value from the fact, that they were free-will

a parable to the end that men ought al-ways to pray and not to faint. He ex-Many individuals are brought together horted his disciples to be importunate in prayer; to have faith in God; to hunger and thirst after righteousness; to be filled with the Holy Ghost. By the

[For the Boston Recorder.]

"Mark the perfect man and behold The battle of Germantown was fought on

who knew him can bear testimony to his exemplary worth and usefulness. In him it might be said that the question of the wise man was fully resolved—"A faithful man who can find?"

For years Mr. Lagrice.

Lord Jesus receive my departing spirit."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1843.

Every heart was buoyant, and every countenance glowed with joy. The time passed away pleasantly in social conversation, or in listening to music of the organ and singing.

At the close of the interview, Old Hundred was sung, in which all were invited to join.

At the close of the interview, Old Hundred was sung, in which all were invited to join.

A few remarks were offered by the Pastor, expressing his gratitude for their sation, or in listening to music of the organ and singing.

At the close of the interview, Old Hundred was sung, in which all were invited to join.

A few remarks were offered by the Pastor, expressing his gratitude for their kindness, and the agreeable visit which they had been pleased to make at his house, with the desire that his fidelity in labring for their spiritual welfare may leave them no occasion to regret their was then offered, and all retired both very month of the proposition of the propo calmness and composure, but such joy and triumph indicated, most remarkably,

to see them once more.—At one time he said, "Oh I wish I could tell you all I feel, but I cannot begin to express my happiness. It is more than I can tell.

Oh you don't know control to the control to the Nestorians are much more simple and scriptural than those of other oriental Christians. They have the deepest ab-

but remarkably sweet and melodious, while he sang two lines, so as to be heard

distinctly by all in the room.

After this he spoke but little, yet ap-" Let me die the death of the and let my last end be like his.

| For the Boston Recorder. 1

WASHINGTON AND THE QUAKER. I cannot forbear quoting from the life have walked in Jesus' footsteps have so OBITUARY OF HOOKER LEAVITT, ESQ. of Washington, a characteristic incident.

lived toward God as to account themselves pilgrims and strangers on the earth. Such has been their fellowship with God and the Lamb they have been tempted to be unmindful of their duty here and to desire to depart and to be forever and only with the Lord. The translation of the carth of Hooker Leavitt, Esq. the subject of this notice.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is the day of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualetter in Philadelphia; and, during the dath of Hooker Leavitt, Esq. the subject of this notice.

His residence was in Greenfield, Mass. where for a long course of years he suspensively and in preparing to renew their testimony against war. While James Thornton was writing the course of years he suspensively and the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is the day of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualette of the cardy of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualette of the cardy of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualette of the cardy of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualette of the cardy of the Yearly Meeting of the Qualette of the cardy of the Yearly Meeting of t (I) Suppose yourselves now on your death only with the Lord. The translation of strings breaking—all earthly comforts failing with the Lord. The translation of strings breaking—all earthly comforts failing with the Lord. The translation of strings breaking—all earthly comforts failing with the Lord. The translation of strings breaking—all earthly comforts failing with the Lord. The translation of the people, and the best more for a long course of years he sustained various offices of public trust and disciples from earth to Heaven and shrinking from you. These things you also have a matural. Their treasure is known are unavoidable; and must shortly befall in Heaven; their hearts are there. In in Heaven: their hearts are there. In Few have enjoyed more fully the confi- the air was darkened by the smoke of

faithful man who can find."

For years Mr. Leavitt has labored under the infirmities of disease, but it was not until within about a month before his death, that he was seized with the attack

to receive it, and to learn a new lesson of the goodness of God to the dying believer." From the whole tenor of his life it might have been expected that his last who now resides at Diz, in the Koordish mounmight have been expected that his last who now resides at Diz, in the Koordish mountains. There are nine ecclesiastical orders among the clergy, viz: 1, Sub-Deacon, who sweeps

happiness. It is more than I can tell. Christians. They have the deepest ab-horrence of all image worship, auricular

abors. They are engaged in the instrucinto the mountains. Indeed, the Nestorians may, with great propriety, be denominated, the Protestants of Asia.

"The Nestoriaus are still, to a painful and many childish, traditions. They attach great importance to their periodical fasts, which are about as numerons as in the other Eastern churches, often to the neglect of integrity and purity heart, and even of external morality. ple. Intemperance is very prevalent.—
The Sabbath is, to a great extent, regardof sins. But we do not think that, were deed, the mass of this people seem literally to have a name to live while they are

Nestorian Christians, situated in the midst

victim of two rigid fastings and carnal

they had not obtained merey, but now they have obtained merey, and if it be our happy portion to the deeds of barbarity, if they may be paralleled, cannot be surpassed. "The love of money," we learn from high authority, "is the root of all evil."

And assuredly the Money Moloch of

happiness. It is more used to horrence of all image worsing, and any other corrupt dogmas and preasures to the said, "not the west—not the least in the world."

In the afternoon of Thursday, he had a sinking turn, more severe than any preceding one, from which it was thought he could not revive. To the surprise of all, he wever, he did so, and soon commenced singing, "Firm as a rock," &c.— which lines he had often repeated. He now varied the words a little, and sang, "Firm as a rock my hope shall stand," instead of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the stand melodious, the doctrine of purgatory, and the doctrine of purgatory, and the mean that the feat products, and Armenian that they cherish the highest reverence for the Holy Scriptures, and, in theory at least, exalt them far above all human traditions. Their doctrinal tenets, so far as I have learned them, are, in general, quite clearly expressed and now varied the words a little, and sang, "Firm as a rock my hope shall stand," instead of thy truth, as he had before repeated it. His voice was low and feeble, at the beside of the pala and other oriental sects, their belief is orthodox and scriptural.

**Confession, the doctrine of purgatory, and the featly of the Biole of which ever claimed and had the featly of which ever claimed and Christian country, are not a whit behind their ancient wor

tion and superintendence of schools and Sabbath schools; they preach the gospel, engage in translation, and render other important assistance. And the Patriarch and his brothers have often pledged to us the same co-operation, whenever we should be enabled to extend our labors seven, eight, and nine years old, stark honor the Bible.—This same man, who naked, in some cases, chained like brutes explored the depths of the pool to bring to coal carriages, and drugging them on all fours, through sludge six or seven inches deep, in total darkness for ten, extent, under the influence of human, occasionally twenty, in especial instances. found him, and revealed to him the thirty hours successively, without any depths of sin in which he was sinking, other cessation, even to get meals, than and "brought him up out of an horrible is causually afforded by the unreadiness of the miners. Here is a pretty picture upon a rock and established his goings, of the miners. Here is a pretty picture of British civilization. One cannot read and put a new song into his mouth, even through the evidence taken by the compraise unto God," and now he sings, or a people, they are deeply degraded in mission above referred to, without being morals. The vice of lying is almost unimorals. The vice of lying is almost uni-strongly tempted to adjure the very name versal, among both ecclesiastics and peo-

ed as a holiday. And profaneness and the names, in every instance, of the prosome other vices are very common. Inting at nought the laws of nature and Length thard to pray, not harder to grapping a free manney to be a first below to the process and a will be incensed with the first possible and resolution, adolf-dependent seat of God, where you know you man be insulated with the incensed with the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicumity of the general seat of the process and a will solicum the process and a will solicumity of the process and a will solicum the process and a will solicumity of the process and a will solicumity of the process and a will solicumity of the pro

WHOLE NO. 1417.

RESULTS OF MISSIONS.

IDONATION VISIT.

Mr. Entroe-Having at the opening the same, and the new year received a very interest of the season while year of the new year received a very interest of the new year received and year interest. I was not the new year received a very interest of the new year received and year interest. I was never were the new year received a very interest of the new year received and year interest. I was never were were the new year received and the new themselves say it is to the religion of Jesus Christ. Is their testimony to be relied on? If

mor and sociability soon convinced me that he would not willingly become the it. I know not, nor have I ever heard, of any other adequate to the effect produced. The the clergy, viz: 1, Sub-Deacon, who sweeps and triumph indicated, most remarkably, the reality of supernatural consolations, the presence of One who can lighten the dark valley with beams of celestial radiance, and infuse unwonted rapture into the departing spirit.

On Wednesday morning, his youngests on arrived. He knew him perfectly, and exclaimed, "Bless the Lord, Oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits." Soon after, being permitted to welcome another, being permitted to welcome another, being permitted to welcome another, he expressed himself in a similar manner, and seemed deeply affected by the goodness of God, in permitting him to see them once more—At one time he said, "Oh I wish I could tell you all I

towards other sects of nominal Christians it is difficult, we should imagine, for human nature, in its most depraved state, strongly desirous of improvement. The to attain. is can equal and proportionate so great as salvation? The subject deserves every to four hearts. And when you consider are own, and not another's salvation with thanksgiving to make seeking, how powerfully should the seeking. The law respectively would compel us to do much to save dy of another—much more another—seeking will it move us to do nothing for our seeking. When the seeking is mouth of his apostles he bias us prayed to be perfectly conscious to the last moment. The strongly desirous of improvement. The last moment. His breatter, and his expressing the supplication with thanksgiving to make known our requests unto God. We are commanded in every form to be spiritude, has one of his, which make them feel that they are set prayers for our prosperity. And are engaged to support a cause of such a death, well may we exclaim, will it move us to do nothing for our seem to feeling, or other circumstances, mouth of his apostles he bias us prayer and surface. After this he spoke but little, yet applied to the feelings, or other circumstances, mouth of his apostles he bios us pray always, with all prayer; by prayer and surface, the feelings, or other circumstances, mouth of the supplication that the waters, and was buried. But our strongly desirous of improvement. The last moment. His breatter, in its most deprayed to the test of the test in the room.

After this he spoke but little, yet applied to the prefectly conscious to the last moment. The last moment is manually to attain.

But our attain.

The law the mount of the waters, and suffer for a sight, his spirit escaped from the room.

After this he spoke but little, yet applied to the restrict to the book at length disappeared to be perfectly conscious to the last moment. His breatter, in its most deprayer and suttent, we should made in their own. After this he spoke but little, yet applied to a strongly desirous of improvem ' may well excite the horror may be seen at the office of the Young The four bishops of Oroomiah and several of every individual in whom a vestage of the most intelligent priests are in our humanity remains. We have sometimes above Sixth, in this city. The Society employ as assistants in our missionary read, with a shuddering disgust, of the rewarded the finder with an elegant fami outrages committed upon helpless child- ly quarto Bible, containing a well written

> says, to use his own artless phraseology "I and my family are always happy." He has joined the Temperance Society, and Wealth, it is true, covers a multitude is a probationer in the Methodist church.

> > TAKING A FOOL'S ADVICE.

A baronet of the last century, whose nsion was in Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following converation took place between his jester or

ool, and one of his servants:

Servant. Our master is gone. Fool. Ah, whither has he gone ?

Serv. To heaven, I hope. Fool. To heaven! no, that he has not,

am sure.

Serv. Why so?

Fool. Why, because heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey, he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it : but I never heard him speak of heaven, or make any preparations for going; he cannot re be going thither.

The baronet however recovered, and this conversation being told to him, he was so struck by it, that he immediately began to prepare for his journey to that country from whose bourne no travLETTERS FROM MAINE-No.

take a trip "down-east," there is more than o

of Houlton, the northeastern military post, som

"military road" to that place will give him no

less surprise than pleasure, as an avenue through

trees he hardly expected to find a carriage road,

little inferior to the great national turnpike

The Houlton Barracks, delightfully situated on

Another Expedition from Bangor, in a mor

northerly direction, would not be devoid of inter-

est to one who loves nature in her solitude and

her unshorn strength and beauty. Let him, to

shorten his jou rney, take the cars of the railroad

from Bangor to Oldtown, some 12 or 15 miles

up the Penobscot. He will there see not only

ogs, and saw mills and boards, in quantities

has had the dreams of the land and lumber

mania, but a genuine Indian village, with its

rude huts, some decent houses and a small po-

And now if he loves the grand and the wild

rough it a little, let him go on 50 or 100 miles

nto the woods. "These are woods, indeed!"

he will say, as he finds himself in the midst of

a large timber tract, free from undergrowth, and

we will suppose, a beautiful moonlight evening

andisturbed, to the depth of several feet, forms

100 feet without a branch, are so many noble

columns to support the dark blue canopy that

seems to rest on them. While the cathedral

music is not wanting, in that deep monotone

which the north wind is bringing out from those

But what is the traveller to do for rest and

rning the moon pale. Ah! see that blazing

nices, perhaps sacred songs, in the same direc-

tion. What have we here ?- An Indian wig-

wam? or a bendit's home? Nothing so roman-

profane and drunken merriment. It is only a

logging camp"-and when you get into it,

to keep your feet warm while you sleep, and

REVIVALS.

Among the inhabitants of the islands in Port-

land harbor, likewise, the Mirror says, "a re-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Congrega-

Methodist brother.

eyond any of his former imaginings, unless he

dense forest, most of the way, among who

a point approaching at least to that

before him.

pish chapel.

as this.

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1843.

THE BURNT CONVENT.

It is clear that the Roman Catholics are determined to have compensation from the State Treasury, for the destruction of their Convent stown, by the hands of a lawless and only by the sacrifice of paramount obligations uncontrollable mob. By their "continual com- to God; and according to his ability he pro ing," they mean to "weary" the Legislature, and secure to themselves a privilege which is accorded by no law or custom, to any other portion of our fellow citizens. And it appears plates with delight "the glorious things spoken urther, that great numbers of our citizens, of Zion"- rejoices in the conversion of highly respectable and influential, are disposed ner from the error of his way—does what he can and their demands, and subject the whole for the universal diffusion of the light of the Commonwealth to an onerous tax, for the gospel, and anticipates with exultation, the orspecial gratification of these Foreign Religionts. Is it right? Is it fit? Is it equal?

per world. Still, he submits to the cares ar Perhaps we do not understand the whole subject. There may be reasons for acceding to this unprecedented demand, which we do of the burden which he is bound to bear with pa-Perhaps we do not understand the whole end. And we are certainly open to tience, till death shall give him a sweet releas conviction of error, whenever it shall be He is cheerful, and advances in assimilation to to appear that justice and equity re- God, in proportion as he looks above and beyond quire the imposition of such a burden on com- all earthly things, and becomes absorbed in spiritual contemplations. And then, the chastened of the Lord, he is not cast down—though But reasons clear and strong ought to be forthcoming, ere any Legislature of Massaafflicted, he is not forsaken nor rebellious; and etts should incur the responsibility of an ex when he passes through deep waters, they do not post facto law for the relief of a company of priests, overwhelm him; but raising his head above of a single religious and foreign sect, at the ex-pense of all other religious sects. Greatly do we mistake, if the spirit of our Pilgrim fathers

the floods, he cries, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Or, if prospered in his pur-suits, and blessed with an abundance of earthly we mistake, if the spirit of our Pilgrim fathers fallen into so deathlike a slumber, that it good, he inquires, "What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits?"—and regards himwill not awake and in tones of deep thunder rebuke the man, or the body of men, who shall self as the steward of heaven, bound to give to evince so unwarranted a favoritism for a class every one that needeth, to relieve the miserable, of Believes that in all generations has been and comfort the distressed. Differing from him stained with the blood of the saints. who said within himself, "Soul! thou hast much

Suppose that the same mob, instigated by a spirit of frenzy, aroused by some real or imagined injury, had levelled any of the churches or high schools of Charlestown or Boston, or the Colleges of Cambridge, Williamstown, or Amwould the proprietors of those buildings and their appurtenances have had a claim on the Treasury of the State for indemnity? They might indeed have asked relief as a matter of himself the testimony of his conscience, and ity-they might have plead that the interests of sound learning and religion required a State benefaction in the case;—but could the joy of thy Lord." they, with the least shadow of propriety, have urged that the State was bound to redress their grievances? Or would any Legislature feel itself authorized to lavish the revenues of the State, collected solely for the purposes of govment, on private individuals, who had sustained injury from the wicked passions of their neighbors? There is no individual nor body of ividuals, whether Popish or Protestant, ignorant or learned, that is not exposed to the assaults of wicked men; but has every individual or body of individuals a just claim on the Commonwealth for remuneration? If it be so it ought to be known. If it be not so, then we ought to hear no more of the claims of the Catholics for indemnification for their pecuniary losses, occasioned by the wild passions of an uncontrollable multitude. We cannot harbor for a moment the thought, that any Legislature in terous and absurd, as those of the Catholic priests. The act would be suicidal to themselves, a lasting blot on the honor of the Commonwealth, and a deed of injustice to the whole community, which the descendants of the Pilgrims would never forget.

DIVINE PURPOSES

The unexecuted purposes of any being can never do any other being harm. They are simply and merely mental acts of him that forms them. It is the execution of the purposes that does harm, if harm is done.

We look therefore at once to accomplishment of the divine purposes to see evil, if there be equal pecuniary value. Though without any evil. Now what is actually done by God to- personal acquaintance with the publishers, and ward sinners? He convinces them of sin-leads them to repentance-pardons-sanctifies and in that of any other individual or company, difits them for the holy joys of heaven. Here is recting their enterprise to the "public good," the actual execution of the purposes of God. Is we venture to say, that they will not only rethere any wrong here? Does not the infinite deem that pledge in the present case, but strike e of God beam forth in this transac- the volume from their list-and any other liketion? When Paul, with a broken heart, through wise, that shall be found justly exceptionable on the influence of the Holy Spirit, surrendered the score of morality. We hope at least, that himself a living sacrifice to God, and was par- the trial may be made, by every District into doned and accepted, was not this an operation whose hands the "Elegant Extracts" have fallen. glorious to God's grace? So is the pardon of Nothing is more to be deprecated than the indismay and every sinner. Does not all heaven re-joice in such acts? And must they not rejoice even a a sprinkling of "stuff" like that charged n the purposes which from all eternity had re- on the work in question, unless it be the circuspect to such acts? Are not the over the one, and not over the other? Inspired men have no hesitation about saying, "We

s just, and who can deny it, the design to do tract as signs of the times, and as a warning to and indifference to the great purposes of just also. For God always to have the design of in maintaing the integrity and simplicity of the My general conclusions concerning the Sabing incorrigibly wicked men is a part of truth as it is in Jesus. In noticing the devasta- bath in no man a wicked man. Nor does his purpose es of Christ, it has been a consoling thought that letter; and I need not repeat them. send any one to hell. It is his act that does very soon it would come to a natural death; Congress has not brought very much to pass an unrepenting violator of his boly law.

approve and justify what God does, we must approve and justify what God does, we must approve and justify what he designs to do.

HOLY CONVERSATION.

The term "conversation" is used by the sacred writers in a more comprehensive sense, than it is used in the language of common life, and often denotes the general deportment. Thus James uses it, when he enjoins on the wise man, endued with knowledge, to show out of a "good conversation" his works with meskness of wison. Peter also urges it on the brethren, to have their "conversation" bond their "conversation" his works with meskness of which plants and dollars the content and anxious desire to agree, if possible, phon some asset sechem, which shall aid the busic happen of the country and promote the general well-man, which some sects are trying to turn to some account in filling their churches, every the build not be simple, when the content of the country and promote the general well-man, which some sects are trying to turn to some account in filling their churches, every the build not him count of a "good conversation" his works with meskness of the country and promote the general deportment. Thus James uses it, when he enjoins on the wise man, endued with knowledge, to show out of a "good conversation" his works with meskness of when the progress or by the people.

"Brother Calvin French commenced a corner of wise from Plymouth, Pa as follows:—"Brother Calvin French commenced a corner of wise from the reconstruction of the country's good, to the with distinguished effect.

The shortly provided that some time between the world. As the standard provided that some time between the saint with do him credit. It would be well for the cred:—

"I am fully convinced that some time between desire to agree, if possible, to constituting address to the Sipirity to build a plant the strength of the Spirit of God. Nothing is too hard for the position. There is still, I think, an and that then he will disable with distinct with the wheat of the position. There is still, I thi -neaceful and tender dispositions, promo-

tive of the happiness of men, and ho The man of "holy converse

motes the welfare of all men, especially of the

goods laid up for many years-eat, drink, and be

merry," he inquires, "Lord! what wilt thou have me to do?" and freely distributes to the

necessities of the saints, and to the spiritua

Jesus, " It is more blessed to give than receive"

-" freely ye have received, freely give." Thus

hears at last the delightful sentence, "Well

done, good and faithful servant, enrer thou into

"BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES."

An article of much severity appeared in th

Mercantile Journal of the 31st ult. under this

heading, which calls for a passing notice. The

writer has discovered a single volume out of the

five " common school libraries " recently got up

by an enterprising company in this city, which

he says "contains many passages positively

profane, vulgar, and obscene." It is to be pre-

sumed that this volume is the only one liable to

a similar charge. If others, however, are in the

same manner exceptionable, let the public be

informed, and there is little doubt that the ap-

It is to be regretted, that by any oversight of

publishers, or testimonies of "distinguished

scholars," a volume so replete with ribaldry, ob-

scenity, profanity, bacchanal and amatory songs;

as the " Elegant Extracts" are here stated to be,

should be palmed upon the public. But an over

sight it undoubtedly was-certainly, on the par

of those who commended the plan of the publish-

ers, and who testified to the general character of

the volumes, without pretending to an intimate

acquaintance with them all. It may fairly be

presumed also that the publishers themselve

are guiltless of any intentional imposition on the

public-not only from the general fairness of

their character, but from their natural regard to

their own interest, and from the fact that they

pledged themselves at the outset to exchange

any volume or volumes in the libraries, if deem

ed exceptionable on any account, for others of

having no other interest in their success, than

" Christ and him crucified."

propriate remedy will be applied.

he honors the name of Christ, and secures to

welfare of the world, remembering the words of

will come THIS TEAR. Fifty-six were baptize on a profession of their faith, by Br. Sutto who has publicly professed his faith that Chr will come in a few weeks; he will proclaim tives, direct in his movements, and elevated in his aims. Carnal policy he shuns. The favor of the world he discards, when it can be purchased

Mr. Himes writes thus from Utica, N. Y. >

much influence in the place, upon hearing candidly the lectures, were constrained to admit
the strength and power of the arguments for
the coming of Christ this year. At the close of
his last lecture on the 8th inst. one hundred and
twenty voluntarily rose for prayers. Some of
these were converted. Among these, there
were over sixty men, the leading men in town.
Quite a number of Lawyers.—Sceral ministers
were consisted, and strong hopes are entertained
of their conversion to the truth of the advent
nigh."

that he has resigned his pastoral charge, and will hereafter "devote his whole time to giving the Midnight Cry." We perceive also by the Christian Secretary

Middletown, Conn. has likewise given in his adhesion to Millerism

[From our Correspondent.]

I have lately met with two or three letters in he public prints, professing to describe the Sab bath in Washington. One of them appeared originally in Boston, I believe in the Puritan. The Sabbaths which passed under the notice of this writer were Christmas and New Year's day. apprehend the intelligent writer did not make allowance for this fact. These two holidays are observed here and throughout the Southern as he enters, from an adjacent clearing, this section of our country with singular and most annatural boisterousness. As they happened to fall this season upon Sunday, that holy day the resplendent marble-like pavement. The tall shared unfortunately in this peculiarity of observance. But it would be doing great injustice to present these as true speciments of the tropolitan Sabbath. What particularly mare the day of rest here is-the bustle at the rail road depot. The arrival and departure of the rain of cars four times in the course of the day, with the accompaniment of a multitude of hackney coaches, and the moving to and fro of throng of travellers, idlers, porters, &c. form scene extremely repulsive, not only to the devout and pious, but to every lover of good or-

The other letter to which I have referred was first published in the N. Y. Observer. It gives, the sound of the oxen chewing their cud in a their heirs forever; declining to touch either inclined to think, too favorable an ac-I am inclined to think, too favorable an ac- similar structure adjoining, and an occasional nt of a Washington Sabbath. And its com- bark of the watchdog as a rabbit, a fox, or it ses lation of those of a professedly religious tenden- leap over the Sabbath: and as to any supposed her grandest solitudes. Yours, truly, M. W. equally good with the acts? Can there be joy cy, which yet evince no love nor respect for orders prohibiting Sunday work at the Depart-8. ments, they must be matters of ostentation and not of necessity. I have yet to learn, that any

Washington, encouraging upon the the perfection of his nature. His purpose makes ting influence of Millerism, among the church- whole, have already been stated in a former

A little reflection will show us that there can be no accusation of the decrees or purposes of the annexed extracts, Mr. Miller has already of the extracts and the extracts of the extracts and the extracts delusion and end the agitation. But in this we ited discussion, has disposed of the Executive God, or any objection to the supposition of their changed his ground, so as to secure to himself the eighteen are very sincere friends of the Hampshire:existence, which does not equally lie against the acts of his government, his purposes being simply the precursors of these acts. If we can approve and justify what God does, we must approve and justify what he designs to do.

The signs of the Trimes' contains a "sylong sign of the Trimes'

Mr. French himself writes as follows:— of a legion of adventurers. Whilst personal —although and acknowledged evil in itself—it "I closed my lectures in Lewisburg, Pa. on Sabbath, 8th inst.; many of the brethren became can be no peace to the country. In this

whirlpool of personal and political intrigue, countenance to Millerism, is probably great interests are engulphed. The pursuits of the honest citizen are affected more by Massachusetts, and even New-England. We do not know of an exception. the political than by the business market. Ev-We learn that in Portsmouth, there is great ery thing has to yield to the unchastened ambiattention to the subject of religion in most of tion of aspirants; and this great people-this the churches; and that the interest is increasing. means of great American People-with all the enduring prosperity within their reach, are the sport and football, the prey and plunder, of in-In a letter which has been shown to us, the writer remarks, that "a sense of the importance

f an interest in Christ seems to pervade the mercenaries. Will it triguers, caballers, and ever be otherwise?-Will the reflecting, the NEW-YORK.-We learn by a private letter patriotic, the moral, the religions of the land ever cree that it shall be otherwise?

gion in the city of New-York and in Brooklyn. arrival there. He stated that the people were In the Carmine st. Church, in New-York, some toutes "down east" from Bangor—military road to Houton—the Barracks—Oldtown—timber country—fores holding a protracted meeting; and, as the let-If the traveller from Massachusetts is dis Saptist and other denominations plainly indicates the special presence of the Spirit of God. osed, after looking about him in Bangor, to Some churches are still languid, and seem to be oute for him to take; either of which will afwaiting, without special exertions, till God shall ford him some pleasure, as well as bring him to ome and convert men to himself."

has recently received a letter from Guilford, N. Y., that the Lord has blessed the church in that place with a season of great interest in religion. The revival commenced in the Presbyterian congregation, several weeks since, and, as the fruits of it, forty of fifty were hopefully converted.—Chris. Obs. We learn by a gentleman of this city, wh thule which he has hitherto found to recede By one of these routes I have already conduct ed him from down east, having taken him thither by water. Another he may find in the direction what more than 100 miles from Bangor. The

NEW-JERSEY .- Rev. Thomas Cochran, in letter dated Jan. 19th, speaks of an interesting work of grace among the people of his charge in New-Providence. He adds that the church s of Springfield, Chatham, and Madison are ill enjoying a refreshing from the presence of the Lord.—Chr. Obs. PENNSTLVANIA -- We understand that

mighty and extensive work of grace is in progress in the Lutheran congregation in Harrisburg, Pa., under the care of the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer. A friend speaking of it, remarked: "there seems to be but one mind in the church, all uniting in the work."—Lutheran Obs.

VIRGINIA .- A correspondent of the Presby erian states that the number of additions to the churches in the Presbytery of Lexington, during he recent revival, is about 300.

"God has poured down his Holy Spirit in great power, particularly in Lexington. Christians there have been greatly revived. The Pastor, and the Professors of Washington College have been abundant in labors. Two promising candidates for the bar who have long been active Christians, have now thrown asid Blackstone and entered upon the study of The-KENTUCKY.-We learn that there is in nature, and has courage and strength to

extensive revival in Covington, and in all the "there is scarcely a man in the town o vicinity who is not more or less interested in the subject of religion."—Frankfort, Ky. Herald

covered by the old monarchs of the forest. It is ALABAMA .- A friend informs us that a gracious outpouring of the Spirit has been enjoyed in Eutaw, Greensboro, Marion, and many of the country churches in the same region. "Out country," says he, "has never been so greatly glorious temple of nature. Snow, lying level and ce its settlement as during the last year Revivals have been general among the different denominations, and so extensive has been the straight trunks of the pine trees, some of them 10 and 12 feet in circumference and rising near

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY

Under this head, Mrs. L. Maria Child, the editor of the New York Anti-Slavery Star waving tops, through which the moonbeams dard, makes a statement of an extraordina struggle as they cover the snow with a shift- ry character, by which it appears that Rev. Mr. ing and most delicate tracery of shadow. Few Motte, a Unitarian clergyman, recently of this scenes are so solemn, so enchantingly sublime city, has been made a victim of that sentiment at the South, which permits " no discussion of the peculiar institution." It seems that Mr. shelter? For there is no warmth in the distant | Motte was born and educated in S. Carolina aurora borealis, which now and then flashes up and that when his father died, several slaves fel to him in the division of the estate, which he chimpey-top; and hear the loud and cheerful would have freed immediately, but, as Mrs. Child

"Unfortunately these slaves had husband "Unfortunately these slaves had husbands, wives, and children, who belonged to other masters; and, if they received their freedom, the law would compel them to quit South Carolina. Having a small share of worldly goods, he was unable to purchase the families of his bondmen. But he did the best he could. He ordered them That such a time is approaching I think there is abundant reason to believe.

with pine boughs for a bed, and a good fire in the centre boughs for a bed, and a good fire in the centre and be easily to none other, at whatever price might be offered and be bedset the money in suitable hands, as a and he placed the money in suitable hands, as a fund for the use of the slaves themselves, and

Recently, it seems, Mr. Motte went to Savar liments to men in high places will hardly bear may be a deer, passes at a distance, the night nah, Ga. to supply the Unitarian church there. stance like this be found, of a company for dothe scrutiny of those who have long been ob- is as far from disagreeable as the scene is from On landing, he was informed by the committee servers of men and things at the Nation's Cap- being a commonplace, everyday affair. What that an "unpleasant rumor" had preceded him, ital. Political coteries on the Sabbath are no can be finer for the health and spirits than such namely, that he entertained sentiments unfavornovelties here. The atmosphere of politics is an expedition? The salt pork and hard bread able to slavery. Mr. Motte acknowledged that very insinuating. Though the etiquette of which you carry, or find in this hospitable shan- he did, but stated that he was connected with no "hours for calling" is understood not to include ty, has a good relish, and you have not only anti-slavery society. The committee thought it the keepers of a coffee-shop belonging to the edgment of the fact of this elevation, and of the the Sabbath—still the knowing ones and the choice spirits have masonic signs which do not vigor, but seen and admired nature in one of tained such sentiments, provided he had not PROGRESS OF MILLERISM.

This evil has become too extensive in its band to give thanks always to God for you, brethren, beloved of the Lord, because God hath, from the beginning chosen you unto salvation, &c.

This evil has become too extensive in its baneful influence to pass unheeded; and we are bound, as faithful chroniclers of religious expected hath, from the beginning chosen you unto salvation, &c.

So God's purposes concerning those that period have no influence upon them till they are executed. The execution of his purposes concerning them is simply the infliction of just concerning them is simply the infliction of the country are revivals of religion in Conway, Leverett, that he had in his own church preached against color," at the North, but that he had in his own church preached against color," at the North, but that he had in his own church preached against color," at the North, but that he had in his own church preached against color," at the committee of the Country at the revivals of reli back to Boston, so destitute of means, that he poor. tract as signs of the times, and as a warning to matter how long it has existed, must be ministers and all Christians to be more vigilant. Sabbath—these are the evils to be deprecated. and eat but one meal a day, in order to make at Constantinople, in September, was peculiarly interesting. Thirty Armenians were present, some conversions; so that it is a time of hope with those who seek the welfare of Zion." his scanty purse hold out."

> formation is in progress, under the labors of a address to his constituents, contains sentiments Asia Mission, which was important, but little The Secretary here remarked, that it would country if many more of our politicians could be at the Smyrna mission press, had been repub- wich Islands had thus been raised to a rank brought to a similar sense of their political dulooks with a single eye to the country's good, the results of missionary labors. No one could islands. This was the cost in regard to time.

or we cannot much longer exist as a free peo-ple. I refer to the miserable lust of office, the desire of place, and the constant and all-absorb-

The intelligence from the mis last, was various and encouraging-indicati success in present operations and new openings missionary effort. So abundant was the formation that our report of it must necessarily be abridged.

Western Africa .- A letter had been received from Rev. J. L. Wilson, at Gaboon river, the new station to which it is proposed the missi is to be removed from Cap that there is quite an interesting state of reli- wrote under date of July 26, six weeks after his becoming interested in the mission, and had, of forty have been added to the church, and as their own accord, rendered aid in the undertakany more are anxious. Dr. Patton has been ing. The gospel, by this mission, was to be carried seven or eight hundred miles beyond wher ter states, "the interest in some churches of the it had ever gone before, and to a region unknown, except to a few mercantile men. Ai the indications were that a promising field had been entered upon, and no reason existed why the station should not be as healthy as any other in West Africa. Mr. W. had opened a school of fifteen boys, and the young adults in the vicinity were impatient for one in their behalf. language was found to be radically different from any known to Mr. W. in Upper Guinea, and pleasant to the ear and easy of acqui

The Secretary stated that an opinion appea ed to be gaining ground in England, in reference to the late Niger Expedition, that its failure was owing mainly to defective organization and consequent defects in the manner of its prosecution. In consequence of the great eclat which had attended it, young men had been induced to engage in it who otherwise would not and through this false view of the undertaking, improper persons had been employed. The same opinion, the Secretary remarked, had been expressed by a missionary of the Board in West ern Africa.

Syria .- Mr. Whiting wrote from Jerusalen der date of Sept. 29, that the presence of the English Bishop and missionaries there would afford no good reason for leaving the ground.-The Bishop (Alexander) and English mission aries at Jerusalem were not Puseyites, and not of that class who would make sacrifice of principle to gain the Eastern churches; they had manifested no disposition to interfere with our mission; and Mr. Whiting bore strong testimony to their uniform urbanity and kindness.

In a letter from Beyroot, Nov. 5, Mr. Smith had mentioned some of the difficulties in the way of the Turks making a permanent estabment there. He earnestly begged, in behalf of dying souls, and from regard to the pinions and feelings of those who had there rne the burden and heat of the day, that the Board would not give up its hopes of this mis

way of Vienna, that a Maronite governor was to be given to the Maronites and a Druze governor to the Druzes. If so, it was not at all improbable that we should have access to the Druzes, as a community; and what was the duty of the churches, when community after cominity was, in the providence of God, commited to their instruction?

Greece.- Dr. King, writing from Athens, un er date of Nov. 30, had mentioned a remarkable instance of mortality among the Grecian bishops. Six or seven had quite recently died, and another was dangerously ill.

The prospects of the mission, Dr. King said, were never more promising than now. He continued his Greek service, as usual, without hindrance; and it was remarked that there was ample evidence that he preached as with as much own country.

Constantinople.-Mr. Dwight's journal had een received, which gave some account of the rogress of the truth among the Armenians, of of the ultimate importance of the mission in h he interest they manifested in the conversion own mind which he had never felt before. The of the Jews, &c. A trading company had been Dyaks were found to be scattered, but the numformed among them, on Christian principles- ber is very considerable. The country in the a company for various business purposes, in which sixty individuals had associated, contrib- and healthy, and nothing was wanting but uting a certain sum each towards the capital Christianity to make a happy and comfortal stock, and agreeing to devote 10 per cent of the common profits to charitable purposes. Where in this country, asked the Secretaty, could an ining business wholly upon evangelical principles? Among the rules of this remarkable Christian raised from the degradation of heathenism to so company in the Turkish empire, was one that no shop should be open on the Sabbath. This rule having in one instance been violated by Hawaiian Government, had led to the acknowlcompany, the offenders were waited upon and cause of it, distinctly and honorably, asked if they were not aware of violating the President of the U. States, and aroused them, and then informed him that they rules. They replied that they were, but that Mr. J. Q. Adams, who in his report to Congress had heard that he had preached an objectionable they did not see why they might not do as oth- on the subject, as Chairman of the Committee of sermon on the subject in Dr. Channing's church. ers did; and moreover they excused themselves | Foreign Affairs, made the acknowledgement in Mr. M. informed them that that sermon related on the ground that a portion of the profits of a manner which left nothing to desire Dr. Av

Mr. Dwight's account of the Monthly Concert of the Christian gospel; united under of interesting. Thirty Armenians were present, some of whom prayed earnestly that the Holy THE LUST OF OFFICE. Mr. Nathaniel Wood Spirit might be sent down as on the day of Pen, ments of right and power which can Senator from Worcester, who recently resigned tecost. These men were all husiness men, mer- them to be acknowledged by their b his office, has published his reasons therefor, at chants and artizans, who left their employments his office, has published his reasons therefor, at length, in a Worcester paper. It would seem that his disgust at the miserable, but now ruling

which do him credit. It would be well for the thought of. A reading book originally published be interesting to inquire, at what cost the Sand We who are of no party, but that which schools. This was one form in which we saw years since the missionaries first landed at the estimate the number of school-books which had Thirty ordained missionaries had been employ been made or of schools which had been estab- ed, averaging a period of eleven years and lished in imitation of those of the missions. We half each; and 15 teachers, 5 physicians, and were, as the Secretary remarked, introducing printers, averaging less than 6 years. Including models and sowing seeds of good things. females, the whole number of persons who is This influence was particularly manifest in the been employed in the mission was 115.-The improved state of schools in Greece.

The Nestorians.—A letter had been received | 000 dollars, or about 20,000 dlls. a year; on from Dr. Grant, dated Sept. 28, at Asheta, in 4000 dlls. more than the churches in Boston past the district of Tiyary, in the most inaccessible for support of missions last year; so that these part of the Koordish mountains. Dr. G. had opened a school of 20 scholars, and made arrangements for another at Lezan. The corner and with little labor, had this great work bees readiness for the missionaries when they should pouring out of God's Spirit. In 1836, the proarrive. The Patriarch continued as friendly as ple were almost a barbarous people, when corheretofore; and was occupied in determining verts were multiplied by thousands upon thousands

New-Hampshire, in reference to their giving | PARK ST. MONTHLY CONCERT. | his ultimate relation in reference to the Table and Koords.

It was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins ere expected to sail on the 1st of March, the bark Emma Isadora, on their return to the Nestorian mission, to be accompanied by tu other missionaries

Ahmednugger .- A letter from Mr. Ballanting of Oct. 29, gave encouraging accounts of prospects of this mission

Madura .- Mr. Dwight, under date of Oct. 10 municated the long expected intelli gence of the death of Dr. John took place on the 6th Oct. Dr. S. had beer long in a consumption. He was a highly respect ed and valued member of the mission. His end was perfect peace—the uniform end, as was obperved, of all missionaries. Die where and how they might, and however early in their work heir end was perfect peace.

Mr. Crane's opinion was (he is another me ber of the mission) that every thing was tending to the overthrow of the idolatrous systems of India. The stir which had arisen in consequence of the removal of the boys to the Semimry at Madura-some objecting to their being remove to such a distance—had resulted in bringing h to light increased evidence of a weake dence in idolatry. Indeed it was a prevale feeling-and must ere long become a comm opinion-that the Christian religion was true and was destined to prevail. The same to mony was borne by the missionaries at Cepton who stated it as a general opinion that heat ism now rested mainly on the fact of its pope ity; that there was a general belief that the Christian religion would ultimately prevail; and that hence missionary efforts ought to be d. rected to encompassing and subduing the mass The missionaries were afraid to say all that believed and expected on this point. The penple had seen and learned enough to know that Christianity was better than heathenism even for their temporal good. China .- A letter had been received from he

Parker, dated Sept. 18, at Angier, whither had arrived on his way to Chins. A letter la also been received from Dr. Bridgman, at Hog kong, being the first missionary letter rece om that new and rising British settlement. the first, it might be, of a series which w have great interest. Dr. B. spoke of the treaty, and expressed an opinion that the Ch nese intended to fulfil it, but that motives self-interest might lead them to draw backs er foreigners would be permitted to travel or land between the places which by the treaty k been opened to British commerce. An opporta nity now offered of laying broad and deep foundations of missions in China. The Rom Catholics had done so; and we should be su prised to know to what an extent their mis had been established all over the empire. The head quarters were to be at Hongkong, whe they had already erected a three story h and a church, at a cost of \$20,000 dollars. English had yet provided no chapel. The Ba tist mission had crected a place of worship Mr. Shuck. Borneo .- The Secretary remarked, that

missionary enterprize was making us acquains with this island, which had always been known in every other respect we were ignorant very copious journal of the tour of Messrs. ungblood and Thomson, into the interior, had been received, giving an account of the Dyale, a people of which we knew almost nothing This tour had been performed upon rapid river, and on foot over rocky mountains, and throug trackless swamps, in which the travellers wade above their knees in water, which was some times very cold. The spirit of endurance which these missionaries had shown, and the joy which they expressed on getting a hearing from the natives, Dr. A. said, had awakened a confidence interior was of various and beautiful scenery community.

Sandwich Islands .- Allusion was made It had now been placed on record that, through cial elevation. The recent visit of Messrs. He

the lowest debasement of idolatry to the the human race as a separate and in To the co

expense of money was stated to have been 46% of a mission house had been laid, to be in done. The result had been produced by the

ands, and a success attended the gospe as had never been witnessed in a Chris mity. The success had exceeded our and few even now believed what had bee complished. And before we believe whole world may be brought to the ack edgment of the truth, so that God shall have glory after all. No causes, it was remarked, were

with so much power and with so little expe as moral causes. And some comparisors introduced of the cost of other objects con ed by governments; such for instance as ennual cost of vessels of war in time of pe a 74 gun ship costing annually 200,000 The cost of the army to the U. States, in ! was 4,000,000 dlls., and yet there was no ou on this account that the country would be poverished. The Florida war cost from 30 t ons of dollars; and the occupation of ers for 12 years by the French had been pense of 120 millions of dollars and 20 . The Exploring Expedition had cost on the whole sum expended upon the wich Islands, showing how much more it ernments than the church of Christ to te even good objects. The Niger Ex on had cost 50,000 annually, and the live ore than a hundred persons; and there en more outcry at the loss of these live the waste of 20,000 lives in Algiers, been was in a benevolent cause. So the dear onaries, who occasionally fall in the se of converting the world to Christ, rarded by the world as a waste of huma The Secretary spoke also of the recent ng of another French ship of War, the Ea

in the entire correspondence:nslation of a Letter from the Commander of the sop of War Embuscade to the King of the Sand

ade, at Honolulu, and of the correspondent

which had taken place between the Captain the King of the Sandwich Islands. We

lands.]

Sloop of War Embuscade,
Harbor of Honoucite, Sept. 1, 18
Sin:—I have the honor to inform your M
y that since the treaties of July 12th and
39, French citizens and ministers of the G
ic religion have been insulted and subject 1839, French citizens and ministers of the lic religion have been insulted and subjectivers unjust measures, concerning which dajesty has not been informed. Suborgents, ignorant or ill-disposed, and without pecial order from government, have town churches, threatened the priests, amelled their disciples to attend Protestant for worship and Protestant schools. To this they have employed a course of treatments with the protest of the subject of the subje

2. That the Catholic schools be under the clusive supervision of Catholic kahukutus (imsors,) nominated by kahusus (priests,) of the shith, and approved by your Majesty; and the kahukulas enjoy without infraction all privileges granted by the law.

3. That the kahunas have power to fill tentarily all vacancies that may occur in consequent of the death, absence, or loss of office of any the kahukulas. 2. That the Catholic schools be under the

the katukulus.

4. That, for the future, permission to mare given by Catholics nominated by the kahu and approved always by the government of Majesty; and that, in case of absence, dearl toss of office, the kahunas have power provisally to grant permission themselves.

5. That hereafter Catholics be not forced to bor apon schools of a different faith, and that relations of children whe may embrace the Colic religion be not ill-treated on this account.

6. That severe pointsiment be inflicted every individual, whatever may be his ra condition, who shall destroy a Catholic chur school, or insult the ministers of this religion.

Furthermore I demand of your Majesty Furthermore 1 demand of your Majesty you will confirm to the French mission the which was given to it by Boki, when regent kingdom, which land has always been consi as belonging to said mission; and also the legalize the purchase of land made by his ship, the Bishop of Nicopolis, by a sanction will confirm it to his Lordship and to his forecasts.

I will not conclude what relates to the Catl I will not conclude what relates to the elergy, without praying your Majesty te proof that the Abbe Maiget has signed a by which he acknowledges bimself a Br ject. Should this prove a mere calumn ed for the purpose of ruining a Freuen the estimation of the initabitants of the stream of the purpose. the estimation of the inimbitants of these and in that of your Majesty, I demand the author of this calumny, John II, the Ins. General, retract in writing, declaring either he lied about it, or that he was deceived. Frenchman, I deem it important to be fully fied on this point.

There is still another subject, concerning I must demand some explanation of your lay. According to article 6th of the treaty of 17th, French wines and spirits were to mitted into the islands of your government.

by 17th, Fronch wines and spirits were to be mitted into the islands of your government paying a daty of 5 per cent. Was it not for purpose of clading this article, (not to say vie tug,) that the sale of brandy has been limited a certain number of gallons?

I cannot prevent your Majesty from enact such laws as the prosperity and well being of y

I cannot prevent your Majesty from enactis such laws as the prosperity and well being of yo subjects seem to you to demand, but I consider my duty to inquire how you can reconcile the Garticle of the treaty of July 17th, with the land concerning the sale of spirits in the islands your kingdom. It would give me great please to be informed on this subject, in order to ma my report to the Admiral, Commander in Chi of the French forces in the occan, that he may deide upon such a course as he shall judge expedient for the maintenance of the treatics and our national dignity.

I have the honor to be with the most profour respect, Sir, Your Majesty's very humble serva

I have the honor to be will serve humble serve spect, Sir, Your Majesty's very humble serve (Signed) S. MALLET, (Signed) S. MALLE Captain of the Sloop of War Emb

Translation of the King's Reply,
HONOLULU, OARC, SEP. 4, 1842. To S. Mallet, Captain of the French Sloop of Embuscade, -GREETING;

inst., and with our council assembled, have liberated thereon, and we are happy to rece your testimony that, if there are instances of ficulty or abuse in these islands, they are not France and all its estimable subjects. be firm determination of our government to e erve the treaties with all nations; but the writt we are a new thing; the people are ign

the laws to all who will appeal to them at the proper tribunals.

On the introduction of the Roman Catholic of igion, it was understood that toleration was to fully allowed to all its priests and all its disples, and this has been done as far as lay in o power, and no one can prove to the contrary. But it is impossible to put a stop to disputes a contentions between rival religions, and the evand complaints which result from them.

The laws favor interature, and as soon as the price of imparting it to their pupils, as teachers are ready, it shall find a location.

The school laws were formed to promote education in these islands, and not sectarianism; as no one should ask the government that they altered to favor any perticular sect. Any many qualified for teaching, being of a good morat challer, is eatified to a teacher's diploma; this reason of his acquirements, not his sect. priest of either sect can give diplomas. Likewin marriage is regulated by law, and no priest either sect can perform the ceremony, except the officer; and why should the laws be altered to a certificate from the governor, the officer; and why should the laws be altered.

confirmed in their faith that the blessed Lord the authority of God in all things ; he is honest, because God requires him to be so;—sincere, be-cause his soul abhors deceit; simple in his mo-

will come in a few weeks; he will proclaim it wherever he labors. I have learnt that the good work is spreading through the Wyoming Valley, and over the mountains, and many are praising God that they ever heard the "Midnight Cry."

"I arrived at New-York city on Saturday. That city is being shaken to its centre. Prof. Whiting, who was invited by his brethren to examine the subject, to refute it, became convinced of its truth, and is now giving lectures, showing that Daniel's vision ends this year."

Mr. Himes writes thus from Utica, N. Y.:—

Mr. Himes writes thus from Utica, N. Y.:—
"On my way to this city, I visited Lansing, burgh, N. Y. and gave three lectures in the Baptist church. The whole region seems to be stirred up. Bro. Miller's labors at Water ford, were attended with an unusual blessing The whole town seemed to be moved. Not only but the professional men, and those who exermuch influence in the place, upon hearing can didly the lectures, were constrained to admit

nigh."
THE TABERNACLE, now building in this city, the "Signs of the Times" says, "will be finished with all despatch. We hope it may be opened by the middle of February. Due notice will be given to our friends abroad, that there may be a full attendance. Bro. Miller, and other Lecturers will be present."

Rev. Gorkam Greek, of Saco, Me. approunces Rev. Gorham Greely, of Saco, Me., announ

an eminence, with a village of a thousand people near, furnish a pleasant termination to this that Rev. J. B. Cook, a Baptist clergyman, of

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON The Sabbath in Washington—wrong impres by recent published letters on the subject-the Sabbath by the bustle at the railroad of

The commencement of the morning service is always greeted by the arrival, and that of the afternoon service as uniformly by the departure, of the railway train-and all this upon Pennsylvania Avenue, the great thorough-face of the city. There is no other city, at least none north of Mason and Dixon's line, where so offensive a spectacle is exhibited and intenanced. It is a nuisance, which might tic as either, but far more inviting, especially be and ought to be abated; it will be abated so since prayer and singing have taken the place of soon as the public mind gets to be imbued with the proper and holy influences of the Sabbath.

this. But this act is just, because the sinner is that the month of April next would expose the during the last week. The House, after a spir-

expected to sail on the 1st of March, in ama Isadora, on their return to the torian mission, to be accompanied by to

nunicated the long expected intelli-the death of Dr. John Steele, which place on the 6th Oct. Dr. S. had be in a consumption. He was a highly respected valued member of the mission. His ed, of all missionaries. Die where and hos might, and however early in their work nd was perfect peace. Ir. Crane's opinion was (he is anoth

n) that every thing was tending that there was a general belief that the

red and expected on this point. The peo poral good. ser, dated Sept. 18, at Angier, whither he arrived on his way to Chins. A letter had been received from Dr. Bridgman, at Hong-

and expressed an opinion that the Chi

ary enterprize was making us acquaimed island, which had always been know respect we were ignorant. A nries had shown, and the joy whien ultimate importance of the mission in his

present interesting aspect of these Islands ed from the degradation of beathenism to iian Government, had led to the acknowlent of the fact of this elevation, and of the of it, distinctly and honorably, by the dent of the U. States, and especially by fr. J. Q. Adams, who in his report to Congress n the subject, as Chairman of the Committee ea oreign Affairs, made the acknowledgement in manner which left nothing to desire Dr. Ason, in illustration of these remarks, read the ollowing extract from Mr. Adams's report :-

"It is a subject of cheering contemplation to efficient so from him and improvement and virtue, at, by the mild and gentle influence of Christian charity, dispensed by humble missionaries the gospel, unarmed with secular power, with the last quarter of a century, the people of is group of islands have been converted from a lowest debasement of idolarty to the blossings the Christian gospel; united under one hanced government; rallied to the foliod civilisation by a written language and constitution. need government; rallied to the fold of civili-tion by a written language and constitutes, roviding security for the rights of persons, prop-rty and mind, and invested with all the ele-sents of right and power which can entitle sent to be acknowledged by their brethrea of the human race as a separate and independent community. To the consummation of their ac-nowledgment, the people of the North Assert-Union are urged by an intercet of their own, ber than that of any other portion of the in-oitants of the earth—by a virtual right of inquest, not over the freedom of their brutise an by the brutal arm of physical power, but inquest, not over the freedom of their brother an by the brutal arm of physical power, but er the mind and heart by the celestial paneply

The Secretary here remarked, that it would teresting to inquire, at what cost the Sandch Islands had thus been raised to a rank ong Christian nations. It was twenty-three since the missionaries first landed at the nds. This was the cost in regard to time. ty ordained missionaries had been employaveraging a period of eleven years and a each; and 15 teachers, 5 physicians, and 4 ers, averaging less than 6 years. Including the state of persons who had employed in the mission was 115 .- The e of money was stated to have been #68. dollars, or about 20,000 dlls. a year; only dlls. more than the churches in Bo apport of missions last year; so that the hes alone might have supported the estire 7. Thus, comparatively, in a short time,

ith little labor, had this great work bees The result had been produced by the ring out of God's Spirit. In 1836, the pro-were almost a barbarous people, when cer-s were multiplied by thousands upon thes-

in and a success attended the gospel such as had sever been witnessed in a Christian community. The success had exceeded our faith; and few even now believed what had been accomplished. And before we believe it, the whole world may be brought to the ackdowledgment of the truth, so that God shall have the glory after alk.

No causes, it was remarked, were wielded with so much power and with so little expenses as moral causes. And some comparisors were introduced of the cost of other objects conducted by governments; such for instance as the annual cost of the army to the U. States, in 1842, was 4,000,000 dlls, and yet there was no outcry on this account that the country would be impoverished. The Florida war cost from 30 to 50 millions of dollars; and the occupation of Algiers for 12 years by the French had been at an expense of 120 millions of dollars and 20,000 lices. The Exploring Expedition had cost more.

But the substance on the subject, and we should be impover the people to labor on certain day in the laws require the people to labor on certain and some for law whom the labor is due according to the kind of labor is regulated by your columns, to nake a brief statement with reference to the Result of Council, we received no would pull down the house of one who built in some of method with the country will pull down the house of one who built thereon without his cheerful consent; but if the own the present and the country would be impoverished. The Florida war cost from 30 to 50 millions of dollars; and the occupation of Algiers for 12 years by the French had been at an expense of 120 millions of dollars and 20,000 lices. The Exploring Expedition had cost more.

Please do us the favor to assure the Admiral, that the present laws do not contravene the Gill. We rere invited; but had no time for conference among ourselves. We appeared before the Council desire it. xpense of 120 millions of dollars and 20,000 The Exploring Expedition had cost more than the whole sum expended upon the Sand-wich Islands, showing how much more it cost governments than the church of Christ to prote even good objects. The Niger Expedin had cost 50,000 annually, and the lives of re than a hundred persons; and there had m more outers at the loss of these lives than tion had cost 50,000 annually, and the lives of been more outery at the loss of these lives than at the waste of 20,000 lives in Algiers, because it was in a benevolent cause. So the deaths of the missionaries, who occasionally fall in the holy cause of converting the world to Christ, were regarded by the world as a waste of human life. the King of the Sandwich Islands. We suboin the entire correspondence:-

Sloop of War Embuscade, Hurbor of Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1842. Sin:—I have the honor to inform your Majes-that since the treaties of July 12th and 17th, 39, French citizen's and ministers of the Catho-religion have been insulted and subjected to vers unjust measures, concerning which your ajesty has not been informed. Subordinate vers unjust measures, concerning which your ajesty has not been informed. Subordinate ents, ignorant or ill-disposed, and without any social order from government, have thrown sown churches, threatened the priests, and combled their disciples to attend Protestant places worship and Protestant schools. To effect is they have employed a course of treatment reliable to humanity, notwithstanding the treaty July 12th, signed by your Majesty and the manuadant of the French frigate Artemise, ratts free exercise to the Catholic religion, and a equal protection to its ministers.

Persuaded that your Majesty has no intention just treatise entered into with sincerity and good

loss of office, the kahunas have power provisionally to grant perhaission themselves.

5. That hereafter-Catholics be not forced to labor upon schools of a different faith, and that the relations of children wha may embrace the Catholic religion be not ill-treated on this secrement.

6. That severs punishment be inflicted upon every individual, whatever may be his rank or condition, who shall destroy a Catholic church, or school, or insult the ministers of this religion.

Furthermore 1 demand of your Majesty, that you will confirm to the French mission the land which was given to it by Boki, when regent of the kingdom, which land hus always been considered as belonging to said mission; and also that you legalize the purchase of land made by his Lordship, the Bishop of Nicopolis, by a sanction which will confirm it to his Lordship and to his heirs forever.

I will not conclude what relates to the Catholic lengy, without praying your Majesty to give me proof that the Abbe Maiget has signed a writing, by which he acknowledges himself a British subject. Should this prove a mere calumny, invented for the purpose of ruining a French priest in the estimation of the inhabitants of these isles and in that of your Majesty, I demand that the bottor of this calumny, John Ii, the Inspector General, retract in writing, declaring either that the line shout it or that the was described.

According to article 6th of the treaty of Ju-surdities on religious than on other subjects. At

ands, and a success attended the gospel such Difficulties often arise on the subject, and we

Please do us the favor to assure the Admiral, that the present laws do not contravene the 6th article of the treaty of the 17th of July. Brandy and wines are freely admitted here, and if any one wishes a license to retail spirits, he may procure one by applping to the proper officers. Those who retail spirits without license, are liable to punishment. Please inform him also, that we have sent ministers to the King of France to beg of him a new treaty between us and France.

Accord for yourself the assurance of our respect

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III. KEKAULUOHI.

OUR COUNTRY AND ROMANISM .- The Catholic Telegraph is deeply concerned for the fate of our country, and bemoans the destruction of The Secretary spoke also of the recent land- all the excellent institutions which distinguish this republic, above all the nations of the earth, as a "highly favored land." The following ing of another French ship of War, the Embus-cade, at Honolulu, and of the correspondence which had taken place between the Captain and gloomy picture of our national prospects is drawn

gloomy picture of our national prospects is drawn by the Telegraph:—

"A bankrupt people, a mendicant treasury, a glorious country with thousands of able-bodied men almost starving for want of employment, our character in Europe inferior to that of any other nation, and our Congress and Legislatures, with trifling exceptions, disgraced with the petry quarrels of some, and the vulgarity of others. Such is the condition of a country with a constitution unequalled in excellence, and thousands of honest men anxious to save her from ruin, but without the ability."

But there is help: and from whence does the

reader imagine it is to come? The Catholic Telegraph tells us what can save us:—

"Give the country to the control of Catholicity; let her unperishable spirit be breathed into our Constitution and laws; keep the spiritual and temporal power apart, but let them sympathise for the public welfare, and men will feel that there is truly a Providence watching for their happiness."

"Give the country to the control of Cathocic this key have employed a course of treatment repulsive to humanity, notwithstanding the treatment of the Premadel that your Migaely has no intendent and and temporal power apart, but let there is truly a Providence watching for their happiness.

Accounts of Revivals.—We sometimes and the there is truly a Providence watching for religion, which convey very erroneous ideas of what the there is truly a Providence watching for religion, which convey very erroneous ideas of what the tree revivals is and which are calculated to leave upon an unsantified mind an impression, that what is really a work of grace is but an excitement produced by mere human agent. That a Catholic shahukusa (inspection), and a part of the Very support of the West, and that the same thuman agent, mainly, the origin and support of the West of the work, are of the work, are of this objectionable character, and are inconsistent with that humble described in the work of the work, are of the work, are of this objectionable character, and are inconsistent with that humble described in the work of the work, are of this objectionable feature of the work, are of this objectionable feature, and are inconsistent with that humble described by work and the shahukusa (inspective provision of Catholic kahukusa (inspective), of which there are not because and the work is a principally attributed, and approved by your Majesty; and that the consistence of the work, are of this objection of the West, and a provision of Catholic kahukusa (inspective provision). The provision of Catholic kahukusa (inspective provision) of Catholic kahukusa (inspective provision) of Catholic kahukusa (inspective provisi

The most ill such a proposal proposal control of the impostance.

Measurement of the impostance of the

ference among ourselves. We appeared before the Council as individuals simply; and did what

rejoice never to be called to it; but justice to ourselves and to the Council may constrain us, at their next session, to enter into this business. Meanwhile, I am persuaded that the church will continue to manifest strong and sincere desires, if it be possible, as much as lieth in us, to live at peace with our brethren; and to bring about, by "mutual concessions and forgiveness," that harmony and Christian love which the Council, and all that love Zion, have so much at heart.

E. W. Bullard.

Fitchburg, Feb. 6, 1843. Fitchburg, Feb. 6, 1843.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

A GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN BOSTON.

The Orthodox Congregational Churches this city, have recently made their annual dona-tions to this society. The amount contributed is about \$40000, notwithstanding the general de-pression of business, and scarcity of money; and is more than twice the sum they have ever given to this society in any previous year. The sub-icet was presented to these congregations on the in, but without the ability."

But thore is help; and from whence does the reader imagine it is to come? The Catholic Telegraph tells us what can save us:—

"Give the country to the control of Catholicity; let her unperishable spirit be breathed into our Constitution and laws; keep the spiritute of good religious books, and other means of the collection of the collectio

But a still more objectionable manner of noticing revivals is that in which a scclarian spirit seems to predominate in the writer's mind; a spirit which it is difficult to reconcile with a pure desire for God's glory in the conversion of souls. The same writer quoted above, says:—

"The work has also extended to the Congregational clurch (and blessed be God, a little of the pure truth has gone with it.) for they have voted (with the exception of a single Deacon) to baptize (immerse) all, and any, who may desire it."

It is not in a controversial spirit that we allude to this last remark: but because we believe it.

by lit was discussed and laid on the table.

In the House, various petitions were presented among which was one from colored women, against the repeal of the internarriage act, and the ever been put to sleep, or experienced the least impression from their manipulations or frequencies; and that he was fully compared to the Legislature on the despatch of public business, recommending an adjournment of the Legislature on the 25th inest, was after some debate, accepted. The bill repealing the internarriage law, was passed, 128 yeas to 45 mays.

Aprilication the control of the surface of the internarriage law, was passed to be engaged from the commendation of the latt own, who has for several years pastresided in Medford:

The bill takes effect on the laid of Sept. next. In the House, the session was occupied in the discussion of the bill to repeal the insolvent law was passed to be engaged in quarrying granite, and injured to such a discovery fleet. The bill takes effect on the laid of Sept. next.

In the House, training of on a wallet in the procket of the man. The affair took place in a Celline looses. The name of the wounded man is fortigoned, and the one who shot him, tuner, who is still at large.

On Statutdy, last, the Robbins Cordage Farther the such that the surface of the control of the surface of th repeal the insolvent law was passed to be engrossed, 15 to 9—17 members being absent! The bill takes effect on the 1st of Sept. next.

In the House, the session was occupied in the discussion of the bill "relating to the rights of passengers on railroads," and providing that no railroad corporation should make a distinction in accommodations to passengers on account of color, &c. After amending the bill so as to include all corporations, and even common carriers, it was at last indefinitely postponed, 171 to 161.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—No business of any consequence was done in either house. Unsuccessful attempts were made in the Senate, to reconsider the vote repealing the insolvent law, and in the House to reconsider the vote postponing the bill relating to railroad passengers.

Health Status and In the first place, he was blown up while engaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gaged in quarrying grannte, and injured to such a gager that it was not expected he would survive. He gradually recovered, and had scarcely commenced work, when he was again very ive. He gradually recovered, and had scarcely commenced work, when he was again very draw bridge, and at this time all hopes of his re-to-vive; fled. Providence in its mysterious ways, however, snatched him from the arms of death, and sagain gave him health and strength to toil always and says the fall of a part of a draw bridge, and at this time all hopes of his re-to-vive; fled. Providence in its mysterious ways,

jects were again passed over.
In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. J.

Q. Adams, to inquire of the President respecting the Montery affair, passed, 118 to 69.

churches in New England, and produce results as liberal, and thus enable this Society to prosecute more vigorously the great work, to which the providence of God is most urgently calling it, both in this country and in foreign lands, by the mation of the impenitent.

Mormonism.—Men are not more prone to absurdities on religious than on other subjects. At

Tensday assigned for its consideration. The poll-tax bill was discussed and laid on the table. In the House, various petitions were presented among which was one from colored women, against the repeal of the intermarriage act, and

bill relating to railroad passengers.

CONGRESS.

Moxpay, Jax. 30.—In the Senate, the Oregon bill was further discussed, without any action being had upon it.

In the House, a report was presented from the memorial for the distribution among the States of 200 millions in Government stocks. The report was ordered to be printed.

TUEBDAY, Jax. 31.—In the Senate, the discussion of the Oregon bill was resumed, Mr. Calhoun ardently opposing it.

TUEBDAY, Jax. 31.—In the Senate, the discussion of the Oregon bill was passed, yeas 70, nays 61, authorising the States of 111 most passed. According to the context with the chest of Sawyer, who was pushed up against Louisiana and Tennessee, to sell lands heretoff or appropriated for the use of schools. In the House, a bill was passed, yeas 70, nays 61, authorising the States of 111 most passed and the theory of a many and military scalemy, &c. having been amended so as to abolish the Board of Visiters to West Point and military scalemy, &c. having been amended so as to abolish the Board of Visiters to West Point and military scalemy, &c. having been amended so as to abolish the Board of Visiters to West Point of a cademy, and limiting the number of Cadets, and individually and the military scalemy, &c. having been amended so as to abolish the Board of Visiters to West Point of a cademy, was taken up and discussed, and laid over.

MARRIAGES.

In Chelsea, Mr. Edward Sargent of Boston to Bota, the collect of the was passed up against to struggle stronger than ever, and while the specific variety visions of the force of the sease with a power to struggle and have pretended visions on the floor.

In He House, a bill was passed, yeas 70, nays 61, authorising the States of Illinois, Arkanasa, Louisiana and Tennessee, to sell lands heretoff of the use of schools. In Richmond county, 61, and 11 Richmond county, 62, recently, Governor for a proper from above, and contact with the cheep of the face of BEAUTIES OF MILLERISM .- It appears fro

mailable matter, was taken up and discussed, and laid over.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the protection of Commerce on the shores of Lake Michigan was discussed.

Thursday, Feb. 2.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent expresses on mail routes and also the Oregon bill, were further discussed.

Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the latter. Both subjects were again passed over.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. J. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the latter in the latter in the latter in the latter. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the latter in the latter. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the latter in the latter in the latter. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the latter in the latter in the latter. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the latter in the latter. House, a resolution of the latter is the latter in the

In Charlestown, Mrs. Sarah M. wife of Mr. Joshus Magoun, 46.
In Dedham, Mr. Reuben Richards, 79.
At Chelsea Hospital, John Foley, 33.
In Beverly, Mrs. Lydia Fuller, 77. She retired on Saturday night, in as good health as usual, and was found dead in her bed the max day.

Sinuse—No sale.

Our quotations last week were probably not so high as they should have bren. A large number however of the best Cattle were purchased on Saturday previous, before they arrived at Brighton, at prices higher than sales of a like quality on Monday.

Could get into his possession.

The Spring Yerm

The Spri

SCP We commend the letter of our Wannington by the product to the reader's particular attention.

\$CP It will be seen by the Advertisement of G. W. Warren & Co. that they have taken the clegant Store of the late E. F. Newhall, 192 Washington-street. They intend to pursue an hoursable, one price system. We recommend them to the calls of our friends.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In Chelsea, Mr. Edward Sargent of Boston to In Chelsea, Mr. Edward Sargent of Boston to Proceed the Control of the Control of

TEMPLE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

HE next Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday Feb. 16, at the Masonic Temple, No. 6. Terrors—For papits over 12, 213, per term. Under 19, 10. For instruction in the Languages, and for incidentals, Application may be made to the Subscriber, at the Tem ple, or at the louse of Dea. Hartshorn, 34 Huncock street CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

NOR the Pennale Institutions of a high grade in the
city.

This School has been established by Prof. T. R. Jasexas,
upon consultation with the Gentlemen at the head of these
institutions, to remedy defects in preparation which they
have long felt as injurious to the progress of their Pupils.

Terms—Twelve deliars and a half the quarter. Papils
are received as young as parents may histrat them, but

Prof. J. has permission to refer to Geo. B. Emerson, C.

[Albany Daily Adv. Friday, Feb. 3.]

[Albany Dai

PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR

T. GILBERT & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. 406 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

NEXT BUILDING NORTH OF WASHINGTON BANK THE senior partner in the above firm is, with a single exception, the oldest Piano-Forte Manufactures

it is presumed, will be sufficient to secure the confiit is presumed, will be someteen to deduce of all their friends.

They have all the facilities for getting up their work in the best possible manner, and at the least possible expense, at which first-rate work can be done,—having connected with their manufactory a steam engine, to facilitate all those parts which can be done by the aid

best Cattle were purchased on Saturday previous, before the quarted at Righton, at pitch shiper times assess of a the quality on Monday.

VOUTIES COMPANION—Published Brishy, atthe Of Sea of the Botton Recorder. Price, One Dellar is adeased to the Company of the Sea of the Sea of the Sea of the Company of the Sea of t machinery.

They also have every part of the work done at the

POETRY. [For the Boston Recorder.]

LINES

Suggested to a S. School Teacher by his lesson Matt. 6: 19-21. "Lay not up for yourse treasures on earth," &c. I seek a treasure in the skies, Earth cannot fill my soul; I press to gain a heavenly prize,

To reach the heavenly goal. Jesus I seek, as my chief good, His love my soul can fill ; His Spirit, is my spirit's food, I strive to do His will. He loves me, and will ne'er withhold

Whate'er is best for me; His is the Silver and the Gold, Rich is His treasury. He tells me that the wealth of earth The moth and rust destroy; That children of a heavenly birth,

My bread and water shall be sure,

If in Christ's name I trust; His promise doth all good secure, If I but seek Him first. What should I seek, what should I prize Except my Saviour's love? My Mansion waits me in the skies, My Home with Him above.

THE SABBATH AT SEA.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. Swift o'er the tossing deep, As woke the Sabbath-day, With favoring breeze, and snowy sails, When lo! a gush of music sweet Came from its lonely breast, A holy voice of hymns that lulled

Upon the sheltered deck Was held a sacred rite. The worship of old ocean's King, The Lord of power and might, Who with a simple line of sand Doth curb its monstrous tide, And lave his finger on its mane. To quell its fiercest pride.

High words of solemn prayer ch listening spirit stir, And by the fair young babe knelt down On couch and mattrass ranged around. And drank the healing lore of heaven,

As dew, the thirsty leaf. Poor Erin's ardent sons Up from the steerage came, And in their rude response invoked Jehovah's awful name: While little children gathered near, Blest in their guileless years,

Hands folded close, and lips apart,

And thoughts that moved to tears Filled with the scene sublime, The priestly heart grew bold To speak with eloquence of Him, Who the great deep controlled: And loftier was his youthful brow, And deep his tuneful voice, That warned the sinner to repent,

And bade the saint rejoice A spell was on the heart, That bowed the proudest head; Above us, the eternal skies, Beneath our feet the dead-The dead-who knew no burial rite, Save storm or battle cry,

Whose tombs are where the coral grows,

It is a blessed thing In God's own courts to stand. And hear the pealing organ swell, And join the prayerful band. Yet who in full dependence feels That One alone can save. Until his fleeting life he throws Upon the faithless wave?

It is a blessed thing To heed the Sabbath chime, And on 'neath summer foliage walk To keep the holy time;

certain intervals with bows of ribbon very richly embroidered in gold. In this dress, the Condesa de — was laid in her coffin, thousands of dear friends crowding to view her beautiful costume de mort, and at length she was placed in her tomb, the condesa de the view of deciding the point in the view of deciding the view of deciding the view of deciding the point in the view of deciding the point in the view of deciding length she was placed in her tomb, the key of which was entrusted to the sa-

abrupt transition; nevertheless, both have a share in this story. A company of French dancers appeared in Mexico, a twentieth-rate bellet, and the chief dan-seuse was a little French damsel, remark-able for the shortness of her robes, her able for the shortness of her robes, her coquetry, and her astonishing pirouettes. On the night of a favorite ballet, Mademoiselle Pauline made her entree in a succession of pirouettes, and poising on her toe, looked around for approbation, when a sudden thrill of horror, accompanied by a murmur of indignation, pervaded the assembly. Mademoiselle Pauline was equipped in the very dress in which the defunct countess had been buried! Lace, point flounces, gold ribbons; impossible to mistake it. Hardly had the curtain dropped, when the little danseuse found dropped, when the intered ansects round herself surrounded by competent author-ities, questioning her as to where and how she had obtained her dress. She replied that she had bought it at an extravagant price from a French modiste in the city. She had rifled no tomb, but honestly paid down golden ounces, in exchange for her lawful property. To the modiste's went the officers of justice. She also pleaded innocent. She had bought it of a man d brought it to her for sale, and had paid him much more than a poids a'or, as indeed indeed it was worth. By dint of further investigation, the man was identified, and proved to be the sacristan of San —. Short-sighted sacristan!
He was arrested and thrown into prison, and one benefit resulted from his cupidity, since in order to avoid throwing tempta tion in the way of future sacristans, it came the custom, after the body had lain in state for some time in magnificent robes, to substitute a plain dress previous to placing the coffin in the vault. A poor

yanity after all.

I was told by a lady here, than on the death of her grandchild, he was not only enveloped in rich lace, but the diamonds of three Condesas and four Marquesas, were collected together, and put on him, necklaces, bracelets, rings, brooch-

and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was accordingly done whilst the patient was under the influence of mesmeric sleep! On the 1st of October this wonderful operation was thus performed, as given in the words of the mesmerizer, one Mr. W. Topham, a lawyer of the middle Temple, London: "I again mesmerized him in four minutes. In a quarter of an hour I told the operator that he might commence. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelids, and there kept them, still further to deepen the sleep. Mr. W ard, the operator was a supervised from the words of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. As trade expands to a greater distance from new facilities to the means of transport, so will increase the means and the disposition to give a fair price for every varied is but a series of exchanges—what one produces and the ability to purchase is found only in the ability to purchase is found only in the ability to produce the form the profitable sale or cachange of every article of value that the papied in such spots, to bring the spars and requires immeuse manual labor, for no other can requires immeuse manual labor, for no other can requires immeuse manual labor, for no other can be applied in such spots, to bring the spars and the soil or the skill of the country surrounding it far and near can furnish. Its great population must always be ready to purchase and consume much of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. As trade expands to a greater distance from new facilities to the means of transport of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. As trade expands to a greater distance from new facilities to the means of transport of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. As trade expands to a greater distance of the surplus of the farmer at its full value. The farmer of the woods. In the forests on the reductive surplies of mountains in the New Zealand forests, and requires immeuse and consumers and the soil or the skil special contraction of the contr

question. The persons commissioned were the late venerable Drs. Shipper Rush and Griffitts. After some consi-erable investigation of the case, it was discovered that the pulsations of the radial artery were twenty above the usual standard of health, and this deviation was such as is often met with in maniacal patients. One of the commission sug-gested that this increase might be the ef-fect of fear; and therefore it was deemed proper to examine the pulse of the other prisoner, also under sentence of death. His pulsations were twenty fewer in the minute than those of his companion. This disparity, in connection with other circumstances, confirmed the suspicion of insanity, and induced a report to that effect, which resulted in a respite to both prisoners. At the termination of the period of respite, popular clamor had so far subsided, that a full pardon to both met with but little opposition. To give greater effect to the agency of this commission, it is proper to state that an ordinary practitioner, who examined the prisoner at an earlier date, declared that no symptom was present to warrant a suspicio mental ballucination. It is scareely necessary to add, that a pardon to such s convict, based on the opinion of three il-literate physicians, would have given birth to a political convulsion."

Gov. Hill concludes an article in the Farmer's Monthly Visiter, upon the prosperity of Boston, with the following remarks:—

"The old man (Yardoo,) listened with

dred thousand dollars. The street was hung with draperies, and a band of music played, whilst he was visited by all the titled relatives of the family, in his dead splendor, poor little baby! Yet his mother mourned for him as for all her blighted hopes, and the last scion of a noble house. Grief shows itself in different ways; yet one might think that when it seeks consolation in display, it must be less profound that when it shuns it."

be injudicious. That enterprise has been carried through; and instantly has it converted Boston from a place not hither through; and instantly has it converted Boston from a place not hither through; and instantly has it converted Boston from a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only a place not hither through; and instantly has it only and pepper, and that is all. But, said he, I have been telling my peoson and give us sense like Americans. And, said he, This is that thing, one which I have dreamed and thought of a long time. And putting his hands to his grey head, he exclaimed, O my head! I done look him now."

The estate of the present Duke of Athol, Mr. Colton informs us, "is immense, running in one direction more than seventy miles. On his estate there carriage, and more than sixty miles of well made walks, which are being extend-ed every year. These roads and paths the most picturesque and romantic sce-nery; along the river's banks, up the glen, cut into the steep sides of the mountains and over their tops, and along the margin of the precipitous cliffs—now into the forest gloom-now opening on a boundless prospect, or some sweet vale, now bursting on a waterfall, and next along the side of a murmuring brook. The father of the present Duke began, in his life-time, one of the most magnifi-cent palaces in the kingdom. It is said that in the estimate of the cost of the ed-ifice, the single item of raising the walls and putting on the roof, together with the materials, would have been one hundred thousand pounds—about five hundred thousand dollars." Do you envy the possessor of this wealth? For more than thirty years he has been in a Lunatic Asylum of London.

ORIGIN OF BLACK MEN.

Old king Yardoo, the sovereign of the Goulah nation in Western Africa, gave the following new theory of the origin of white and black men, in a conversation with the Rev. George Brown, a Metho-

marks:—
"The old man (Yardoo,) listened with
"Our object in extending the remarks
upon the great and growing capital of
bis eyes. And as soon as he had got the New-England was, to call the particular palaver, (the missionary's talk,) he exattention of our readers to the value of claimed, Thank God! Then said he the railroads, to the construction of which the capital of Boston has been extended within the last few years. There can be no mistake about this matter: never he came down in the morning, and workhas capital been placed where it has done ed all day making white men in America, the country more good than it has done here. We were of those who thought Then he came along in the dark, about that the investment of money on the midnight, and made we countrymen all great western road over and through black, and because he wanted to get es and tiaras, to the value of several hundred thousand dollars. The street was be injudicious. That enterprise has been to give us any sense at all, but told us to

less profound that when it shuns it."

AMPUTATION IN MESMERIC SLEEP.

The following is the substance of an account of a surgical operation during mesmeric sleep, read at the meeting of the Royal Medical Society, at London, in November last. The subject was discussed by the members of the society, most of whom expressed themselves as still unbelievers in animal magnetism; and instances were related in which quite as remarkable insensibility to pain had been manifested without the aid of animal magnetism:—

"James Wombell, 42, a laboring man, had suffered for a period of about five years with a painful affection of the left knee joint. He was admitted into the hospital at Wellow, in Nottinghamshire, and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was accordingly done whist the

n this way a great many are destroyed in our orest.—Bangor Whig.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE SPRING QUARTER of this institution will mence on Wednesday, the 22d of February. Instructors in the several departments will be the and during the present term. Lectures given by Profess College, on Chemistry, Freeumatics and Hydrostatics, be accessible to classes in the Academy pursuing banaches.

se accessage to classes in the Academy pursuing Juniches.
Tuition—for English Studies, 84; Classical, 85. An extra charge will be made for French, Drawing and Paluting.
Board, from \$1,35 to \$2. per week.

D. T. FISK.
Feb. 2. 3w-5

M. R. RUSSELL, continues to give Instruction to classes in and to individuals. Transient visitors are accommodated with a brief practical course, adapted to their just pulses to the post of the season are also given to classes in adhese to the post office, S. Andover, with be punctually received.

D. R. Webster's New American Dictionary, 9 vols 8vo. Mitchell's Map of the United States, elegantly confiner, S. Andover, with be punctually received.

Andover, Feb. 2. 3m.

D. EUROPE.

NO 4, Alison's History of Europe, price 25 cents-also the three first No's.

No. 157 Harper's Pamily I library; History of Mesopotamia and Assyria, by J. B. Prazer, Esq., price 50 cents.
No. 1. Sears' New Monthly Pamily Magazine, illustrated with nunerous engravings. Terms, \$3 per annum, 18 3-4 cents single number.
Lady's World of Pashlon, Graham's Magazine, Lady's Book, &c. for February.

MEMOIR OF AIRS SAAR

BY her Mother, I vol. 12mo.

"This work covers the childhood, school days, correspondence, disappointments, afflictions, marriage, material duties, sickness, and death, of an interesting woman, and cannot fail to be instructive to youth."

Memoir of Mrs. Sarah Lamman Smith.

For sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington

Feb. 2.

NEW BOOKS. DERKINS' Residence in Peraia, 1 vol. 8vo. plates.

Laves of the Queens of England, second series.

Life in Mexico, 2 vols. 12mo. Brooks' Prayers, new ed. Pleasant Memories of Presant Lands by Mrs. Sigourney, Farker's Miscetlaneous Writings, 12mo.

Channing's Self Culture. The Steep Waker, 18mo.
Wareon Charles Self Culture. The Steep Waker, 18mo.

Wareon Charles Work, 4:64 de land Reminiscences.

Island Book of Needle Work, 4:64 de land Reminiscences.

The Steep Waker of the Steep Wak

PERKINS'S PERSIA PUBLISHED.

The Neighbors, a Tale of Every Day Life ka Bremer. Translated from the Swedish

ary Howitt.

SEARS' FAMILY MAGAZINE,

NEW STATE REGISTER FOR 1843. THE Massachusetts State Register fer sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington street. Feb. 2.

tory of the American Board of Commissioners;

beyond the American Board of Commissioners;

vention; Mudge's Mission of the Methodist Episcopal

Church; Cutter's Missions of the Protestant Episcopal

Church; Mack's Frewill Baptist Foreign Mission; Tracy's

Foreign Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyte
rian Church. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132

Washington street.

D'A John Henry Merie D'Aubigne, author of the History of the Reformation in the 15th century, with an Introductory Notice of the author, by Kev. Robert Baird, Jb. D. In press and to be published in a few days, by JOHN S. TAYLOR & GO., Publishers and Bookseliers, 145 Nassau

PRIMARY SCHOOL SERIES.

My Little Primer, going before "My Pirst School Book," My Little Primer, going before "My First School Book,"
by First School Book, to Teach me, with the llelp of my
Instructer, to Read and Spell words, and understand them.
By a Friend of Mine.
Spelling and Thinking Combined; or, the Spelling Book
made a medium of Thought. The Sequel to "My First
School Book,"
The Black Board in the Primary School. A manual for
Treachers.
Fublish. and for sale by T. B. MARVIN, 24 Congress
Jan. 25.

LIFE SAVED AND THE DISEASED RE-

A little work entitled "Pacts and Information from the subject of solitary vice, with directions for the restoration of health when destroyed. We are told, and it is proved, that an evil is in our families. The facts are astounding that the subject is non-factionally treated, and the work commended by gentletinen of the first standing in different professions, and by the current periodical press. Parents, every body, read this little book. For sale singly, 121-2 cents. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell. At WILDER & CO'S, 71 Washington street. Jan. 26.

CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Henry Aiden, A. M. Principal of the Philadelphia High Sock Every SaxTon, PERREE & Co., Booxsellers and Periodical Agents, 123 12 Washington street.

BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY PERI-ODICAL.

The standard priodical in the United States—Search's Family Magazine, established for the diffusion of useful knowledge, embellished with several bundred fine engravings; in monthly parts, of 40 or 50 large imperial octavo pages. Terms 28 a year, invariably in advance. No subscription received for a less period than one year, Single copies copies 18-54 cents. Single copies copies 18-54 cents with the subscribed for one year to the Magazine, can be supplied at their own doors, by city carriers, at 183-4 cents per number, psyaho on delivery.

MEMOIR OF MRS. MARY LUNDIE DUNCAN, and additions, and considerates of the Prises, and additions, and constain much with the Party of the States. These, condense with the Magazine, can be supplied at their own doors, by city carriers, at 183-4 cents per number, psyaho on delivery.

MEMOIR OF MRS. MARY LUNDIE DUNCAN, and additions, and constain much valuable information. Bestimated to the prise of the state of the prise of the States. The state of the States of the Sta

and Recorder.
The general plan of the work is excellent, and the dealie, so far as we can judge, are good. We take a delight or tunning our eye over such a work as this; it reconcises swith our lot, and vindicates "the ways of God to man." It serves to awaken curiosity in the young student, to extend and gratify inquiry, "to Him in whom we live, and move and have our being." It is a most admirable study for schools. "The proper study of mankind is man."—Unicel States Gazette. I States Gazette. We do not hesitate to pronounce the work one of the st class books we have examined. It must have an ex-Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59
Vashington street.

JAMES LOBING, 132 Washington street, has just pub-lished the Massachusetts Register for 1843, containing the New Tariff of U. S. with the Tariff Law, the State Legislature, the 27th Congress, the Army and Navy Offi-cers, Conwils, Militia Officers, City Officers of Boston, Sa-tem and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies. m and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies anks and Insurance Companies, Post Masters, Justices awyers, U. S. Census of Towns in Massachusetts, Mem-ers of the Mass. Medical Society, State Apportionment reaty with China, Boundary Question, Bankruptey Com-missioners, Boston Pilotage, &c. &c.

wors, for the year, and remaining the move copies of Bible superiors, the publisher, shall receive two copies of Bible Any person procuring 3 subscribers, and remitting 88 free of expense, shall be entitled to two or pe so fibile fill-ography. SAXTON, PEIRCE & CO. 133 1-2 Washington street.

PEIRCE'S PURE MATHEMATICS. and Logarithms, 12mo, 2d dition, ing demonstrations of Sturm's and the solution of equations, tise on Plane and Spherical Trigonom-fications to Navigation

Inno. plairs.

4. Curves, Functions and Motion, Vol. 1, containing Anivtie Geometre, and the Differential Calculus. Hano, plates:

5. The Same, Vol. 11, containing the Calculus of Inno.

parary Quantities, the Residual Calculus, the Integral Calulus, the Chelculus of Variations, and Analytical Mechang Logarithms of Num-

THE SLEEP WAKER.

DR. AARON P. RICHARDSON,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, No. 1 Tremont Row, Boston, (office formerly occupied by the late D.) Boane.)
3CF Dr. Richardson intends having constantly a sapoly of the purest Vaccine Virus.

10. Feb. 2.

TEMPERANCE WINE OR PURE GRAPE
JUICE. JUICES.

JUST received, sen casks more Wine, direct from the Mountains in France, selected carefully by an Area. This Wine is used by a large number of Challes for Communion Service, and is much approved; and it also recommended by Physicians as being rich and nuttiboux. A liberal discount will be made to Clurches.

Also, for sale, wholesale and retail, alreg assortment of West India Goods, by JOHN GILBERT, JR. & CO.

Peb. 2. 3m. Corner of Tremon and Roundedists.

RUSSELL COOK.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 35 Merchants Row,
(Opposite Franklin House,) Bouton.

MPORTER of Stationery and the ing boards for standing period of the core for Dycing. Clarkes, Kidders and Payson Ink. Ivory Leaves for Miniatures. Emboose. Screens. Cap, Letter, Billet and Note Paper variety. Music Paper, Mathematical Instrum. Pens. Earthern, Wood and Giass Pallettes. els Hair Pencils. White Wax for Flowers.

A Selection of Hymns, with

POR the cure of Coughs, Colds, a complaints caused by colds, a complaints caused by colds, a

and being dete

FRESH SUPPLY of Brussels, of recent imports

The system of having but ONE PRICE, and selling in the ASH ONLY, will be strictly adhered to, while it continue to be as blerally patronized as it has been for the last is notified. Age, it. THE Subscribers have taken the new Store opposit Bromfield House, 17 Bromfield street, where we is facture and offer for sale Parior Stoves and Grates, of most approved patterns. Also, a large assortment of Co-stoves and Runger. Sheet Iron and Tin Ware smade-der. Britanin Ware, Camphene Lamps, Brass Orans &C. Bet Air Formace for heating Houses, Churches, 1

ner.
We are agents for the manufacture and sale of Prof. E.
Fentillators, which, for all purposes of ventillating or car GILMAN & GRIDLEY

FURNITURE AND FEATHERS. FARLAND & SILVER would inform the

NO. 7---VOL. XXVIII. RELIGIOUS. [For the Boston Recorder.] DIVINE FELLOWSHIP-No. V. ITS ELEMENTS. We have glanced at some of the ele-ements of this fellowship, incidentally. We would carefully examine each and all of them, if we may, at least so far as may be done in a very limited compass. And what shall we say, first, of Faith? Withwhat shale we say, first, of Faith? With-out faith it is impossible to please God. Without faith you are without God. By faith you apprehend that he exists. Have you attained so much as this? Is God's you attained so much as this? Is God's existence settled in your mind? Who, and what is the God in whom you be lieve? God you say is a Spirit—well what then? A spirit is well known to us by attributes. What are the attributes by which God is known to you? Are by which God is known to you? Are they such as make Him only an abstrac-tion, an idea, a principle? Or do these attributes present Him to your soul as God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; an inte, almighty, omnipresent God, yet a near and dear, a gracious, glorious, su-premely beloved Friend. Do you ever feel that it is in Christ only we have bold-

ness, and access with confidence by the faith of him? Is He your life and light? Do heart and intellect combine to extol Him as one among ten thousand, and al-together lovely? Are his words sweeter together lovely? Are his words sweeter to you than honey? Does your heart pant after him as the hart panteth for the water brooks? Does your soul thirst for him? Do you wait for his coming, more than they who watch for the morning? Do you continually inquire, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Are you was desirated for his approphation than ing? Do you continually inquire, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Are you more solicitous for his approbation than for the attainment of all earthly good, Do you countall things but loss and dung that you may win Christ? Forgetting the things that are behind, do you continuate the second seco ually press toward the mark, and that mark the attainment of a perfect likeness to Christ! Does your faith in God, the Holy Ghost, prompt the unceasing peti-tion, Holy Spirit take of the things of God, and shew them unto me? Have you confidence in his instructions? Without this faith, you can have no fellowship with God. Without it you are but a natural man; you receive not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are spiritually discerned. Is the word of the Lord you yea and amen to you? Do you believe yea and amen to you? Do you believe it, confide in it, lean upon it, rest in it, rejoice in it? 2. Another element is prefound reverence. It is the Lord, the Holy One. His glory covers the Heavens, the earth is full of his praise. Before him angels how and archangels veil their faces. Before him ever stand a multitude which we want can number; and their faces. Before him ever stand a mul-titude which no man can number; and ever fall upon their faces, and worship.
God. It is the Lord, and we are a people of uncleanliness; sinners in his light, exceedingly. 3. Humility must pervade your soul; Lord I am a worm and no man. 4. Purity is indispensable to one who would have fellowship with Him in whose sight the Heavens are unclean, and the angels chargeable with folly. Do you keep your body under? Do you mortify your members which are upon the earth? Do you allow no indulgence to ensuare you! Do you hate the very appearance of evil? 5. The man who uld have fellowship with God must be sober and watch. Not moping, not me-lancholy. The Son of God was sober-He was a man of sorrows. He bore the grief and carried the sorrows of others. He went to the house of mourning, and

> to cease not day nor night to breathe out glory, and honor, and blessing, and praise unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb. [For the Boston Recorder.]

prefered it to the house of feasting; do you?

6. The renunciation of self is a cardinal requisition. No man is able to hold com-

munion with God who liveth to himself. Even Christ pleased not himself. Self. must be crucified day by day. 7. Universal love and forgiveness must reign in your breast toward all mankind. S. Fi-nally, you must be an untiring student in the whole range of whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good od of man, and to the glory of God. good of man, and to the glory of God. These, in their connection and harmony, must dwell in your meditations, live in your exertions, in your retrospections, and constrain you by the love of God

PAPERS FROM THE OLD PARSONAGE. MR. Epitor-Our southern brethren appear to be grieved sometimes at the universal repugnance that is manifested in these days by the clergy of New-England towards the system of negro slave-ry,—as though it were a feeling got up of late years. But it is not so. There never has been but one sentiment on this subject among the pastors at the north, nor have they ever given bolder expres-sion to that sentiment than when slavery was a northern institution, and Boston a slave mart.—In confirmation of this, an old manuscript sermon preached on occasion of the "Continental Fast, May 17, 1776," by Rev. Erenezer Chaptin of Millbury, which was then the 2d parish of Sutton. In order to feel the full force Sutton. of his illustrations it must be borne in mind that the sermon was preached only about two weeks before the of American Independence," when the public mind was most thoroughly awake to the wrongs which the British Parlia-ment were inflicting on these colonies. The text is 1 Tim. 6:10. For the love of money is the root of all evil. After showing that Adam's sin, ancient idolatry, modern Popery, and English oppression were unquestionable products of this root, the preacher proceeds:-

"But it is time that we hasten to another particular or branch of evils springing out of that peruicious root; and that is, mankind en-alaring one another. There never was, nor can be, any reason given why one of the children of Adam should not have as good right to freedom as another; why one should not have a property as well as another. No man has a right to be for himself and no other, for we are made social